

VOLUME XXXII

APRIL, 1923

NUMBER 131

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the Cavalry,
to the Professional Improvement of Its
Officers and Men, and to the Advance-
ment of the Mounted Service Generally

EDITED BY
JEROME W. HOWE
MAJOR OF CAVALRY

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Published quarterly by the United States Cavalry Association, 1624 H Street, Washington, D. C. Editor, Major Jerome W. Howe, Cavalry. Managing Editor, Captain George A. Moore, Cavalry. Entered as second-class matter March 22, 1920, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 29, 1920.

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THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Vol. XXXII

APRIL, 1923

No. 131

Modern Cavalry and Fast Moving Composite Units

BY

Lieutenant-General GRAZIOLI, Royal Italian Army

THE following is a translation of an article by Lieutenant-General F. S. Grazioli, of the Royal Italian Army, published in a recent issue of the *Rassegna dell'Esercito Italiano*. The article is of interest, not only on account of the subject-matter it contains, but also because the ideas set forth are those of a general whose war experience and accomplishments have caused his promotion to very high rank while still young, and who, since the armistice, has done more toward making use of lessons learned in the war to remodel the Italian Army than perhaps any other officer. General Grazioli is now in charge of all military instruction in the Italian Army and is a member of the Army Council. The stand he takes in favor of the cavalry is significant, because, before becoming a general, all his service was with the artillery, infantry, and general staff.

I

I think we all agree that, since the recent war was predominantly a war of position, it cannot be considered as a complete and conclusive experiment in arriving at a decision about the future of the cavalry as a fighting arm. Therefore it seems to me that we should call unsound the opinion of those who favor abolishing this noble arm because it was used to such a limited extent in the last war as compared with the brilliant results obtained from mechanical means of offense and defense. On the other hand, I think that the proposition to make no changes in the pre-war proportion and method of employment of the cavalry is likewise unsound.

By avoiding extreme views and reasoning cautiously, we can formulate along these lines some definite ideas from the incomplete lessons of the war.

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These ideas, to be sure, will not suffice to solve the difficult problem of the future of the cavalry, yet they may help toward reaching a gradual and well-thought-out solution.

For example, this concept might be put first: Granted the probability that future wars will be more mobile than the recent war was, nevertheless there will have to be long periods when the lines are stationary and when reorganization takes place. During these periods the fighting will temporarily and necessarily become a war of position. We can conclude from this that in the future cavalry action will of necessity be intermittent. Much more surely than in past wars more or less prolonged periods of inaction will occur. These periods, however, will be very useful for the cavalry, because its tactical employment causes great wastage, which must be attended to during periods of reorganization.

Another definite deduction which can be arrived at from the lessons of the recent war is this: That to use cavalry units (no matter how small they may be) on foot as ordinary infantry is an error. It would be better to transform them once and for all into infantry and cease to consider them as cavalry. It should be borne in mind that a cavalry division on foot is numerically equal only to a regiment of infantry, and when on foot they have not the mobility and special training which the infantry has. To prove this it is enough to ask ourselves what actual results were gained by employing our large cavalry units in the trenches. It must be clearly understood that I am not speaking disparagingly of the dashing valor which they showed under these circumstances on such a difficult and restless part of the front.

Cavalry used as infantry—no. This does not mean that it is an error for cavalry to fight on foot when by so doing they are properly employed, according to the tactics of the arm. This is an entirely different matter and we will speak of it later.

Another lesson of the recent war is that even during periods when active operations were at a halt cavalry units must be kept constantly available for any favorable chance to use them, even if they are at the rear in the process of reorganization. Just think how useful it would have been for us to be able to use a strong mass of really agile and mobile cavalry in August, 1916, after breaking through at the Gorizia bridge-head.

I have said above that there is a tendency to condemn cavalry to extinction on account of the small use which was made of it during the recent World War as a fighting arm, but some theoretical considerations will show us the fallacy of this theory.

The soldier on horseback, through centuries, has been considered as one of those means of combat which are intimately and naturally allied with the art of warfare. The horse has always accompanied man to war, not only because of the caprice of man, his owner and master, but because the horse, of all

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animals, has those natural qualities which so well correspond to the manifold exigencies of the kinds of warfare in which man has participated. There is no mistake in considering the horse as one of the natural and essential elements of warfare.

The development of mechanical means applied to transport may in the near or far future cause the horse to disappear as a motive force for draft; but just as the development and application of mechanical means of warfare can never eliminate the use of man himself as one of the natural and essential elements of combat, so, likewise, man will never be induced to deprive himself entirely of the co-operation of the noble animal which has accompanied him every time he has gone out to battle.

Even today, if, in conformity with the usual mistakes in judgment which always immediately follow a great war, we were to decide that the mission of the horse in combat were at an end, and if we were to go so far as to attempt something impossible, namely, to try to forget the record of historical acts of the cavalry arm, then tomorrow, notwithstanding all the marvelous progress made in mechanics applied to war, new men would appear who would, as it were, invent anew fighting on horseback as a necessary element of warfare.

When I think back over the time when I commanded large units in two very different but equally characteristic periods of the war—*i. e.*, the retreat from Caporetto and the offensive of Vittorio Veneto*—I remember perfectly that in both cases I felt the greatest need to make every possible use of the few cavalry units which I had at my disposal. I may state, too, that I could not have assigned to other arms or to other means those duties which I assigned to the cavalry. They performed the tasks assigned them in a distinguished manner, even under the withering fire from the enemy.

Why, then, is the efficiency of the cavalryman so enduring and indestructible and the need of the cavalry arm so great?

Up to half a century ago the cavalry, and the cavalry alone, had within itself the greatest qualities for speed and shock action, both in the strategic and tactical field. This was before mechanical means had been so extensively applied to warfare and before such extraordinary progress had been made in firearms. On account of its characteristic qualities, the cavalry was the ideal arm for long-range scouting, for reconnaissance at short distances to the front and to flanks when large columns were on the march; it was the ideal arm for surprise and for dashing combat action; it was the arm which crowned the victory by completing it, or which sacrificed itself heroically in defeat.

But as mechanical means of warfare progressed, the cavalry little by little lost its eminent position in some of the missions referred to above. Troops on bicycles, and later many other varieties of perfected mechanical transport, along with improved roads, caused it to lose its speed as compared with other troops.

* The Cavalry in the Battle of Vittorio Veneto. CAVALRY JOURNAL, JANUARY, 1923.

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Aviation appeared, and the cavalry lost its leading position in exploring, especially from a strategic point of view. With the perfecting of firearms, at first by firing faster, then by repeated fire, then by automatic weapons and by concentration of fire, it became possible for fire to destroy the shock action of cavalry before it was delivered. On the other hand, the shock action of infantry, too, was necessarily supplanted by fire action, which was constantly brought closer to the enemy and intensified. Finally, the appearance of tanks and automatic means of offense brought about a kind of mechanical shock action which, to a certain degree, took the place of the old cavalry charges. Likewise, the heavy bombardments which were conducted from the air by concentration of airplanes over sensitive parts of the battlefield had also a similar shock effect.

All these great inventions which have taken place within the last fifty years have invaded to a great extent the cavalry's sphere of action, taking away from it much work which belonged to it exclusively. Yet, in one of its fields of activity, namely, quickness of movement off the roads or on roads not adaptable to bicycles or other mechanical means of transport, the cavalry has not been replaced.

In every possible war zone, the terrain which lies between the network of roads—and sometimes this network is very loose—makes it possible for the cavalry to continue to rank first for quickness, adaptability to the country, ability to supply itself, to infiltrate, and to beat large areas. These qualities can be exerted in proportion to the training which the cavalry has received along lines of dashing conduct and sportsmanship. In free and broken terrain where the bicyclist cannot go except on foot—then he becomes an ordinary infantryman—the cavalryman can go faster and can scout, surprise, fight, and reconnoiter. In covered terrain where the aviator cannot see anything, or in thickly wooded country where firearms, even automatic firearms, lose their field of fire and efficiency to a great extent, small detachments of cavalry can still hope to obtain success by surprise. Finally, they can be of great use to the infantry in precisely that work which for foot troops is so laborious—*i. e.*, reconnoitering, orientation, and liaison.

Aviation itself, which took such a tremendous jump during the recent war and which has such a sure and tremendous future before it, has assumed many of the duties of the cavalry as regards strategic exploration, but it will never be able to replace efficiently the cavalry for close reconnaissance, because it cannot give the big marching columns that safety which they can get from the cavalry. Anybody who has been subjected to the troubles connected with a retreat under hostile pressure can testify to this. In pursuit, the substitution of aviation for cavalry is not clearly conceivable because the airplanes will never be able to reap the material fruits of victory, namely, take prisoners and capture supplies. Without these it is impossible to insure complete victory.

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Although it is true that tanks are much more independent of the kind of terrain than any other auto-vehicle, it is certain that their concerted action for a prolonged period of time is very difficult, especially in terrain such as ours; in any case, certainly, more difficult than cavalry concerted action, because when employed in large numbers over vast areas one cannot expect to get prompt obedience from them.

It seems to me rational to conclude that the various means of mechanical transport do not properly form a substitute for cavalry. They should rather be considered as new means which are very adaptable to work harmoniously and to reciprocate with the cavalry. This relationship is comparable to that which exists in small infantry combat detachments between weapons which must be fired from the ground, weapons which are carried by the infantryman, and the actual infantry assault.

In the summer of 1918 I had an opportunity to try out these very same ideas in the war zone. I took advantage of the nearness of the 1st Cavalry Division, under my command, to a corps park of mechanical assault vehicles. Under the auspices of H. R. H. the Count of Turin, we carried on some most interesting experiments in the territory between Bacchiglione and Brenta preparatory to the great offensive of Vittorio Veneto. In these exercises we made practical studies of the combined use of cavalry with mechanical means of offense and transport with good results. The published report on this sums up what the results were and contains in this connection many observations which I think should be of great use.

It seems to me that the variety and versatility of action still left to the cavalry is of considerable importance because of the changes in the tactics of the infantry and other arms resulting from war experience. We know that these changes in tactics must result in loosening or thinning out tactical formations. There will be a notable enlargement of the zone in which a unit deploys and large gaps are bound to occur between units. Furthermore, it will be necessary for the offensive to penetrate deep into the enemy's defense to be effective. On the other hand, the opponents will have to counteract this deep penetration by an arrangement of obstacles in depth and by concentration of forces. Up to the middle of the recent war, maneuver was done away with as a part of the tactics of small infantry units, but later it seems to have assumed all its prior importance and efficiency; this because of the greater amount of deployment, because of the greater width and depth of zones, and because of the increased efficiency and mobility of automatic arms.

Space and maneuver are the slogans of the new tactics which we have gotten from the recent war. Space and maneuver are two things which are very suitable to that arm which has the greatest, if not perfect, adaptability to terrain and which still holds first place for speed off the road.

The cavalry has to face the serious question of hostile fire, which has recently become so tremendously destructive. It is an extremely vulnerable

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target because it is the least able to get down on or into the ground. This is of so great moment that it actually assumes the importance of an essential issue, and therefore requires particular examination. There is no doubt that the power and efficiency of hostile fire has attained such development as to require the cavalry to make fundamental changes in its tactics. This is the naked and crude truth, and I hope that there will not be any cavalry officers who are of a different opinion. The cavalry has always made an effort to be ahead of the times. For traditional reasons, and also on account of the high *esprit de corps*, this arm, although decidedly progressive in the field of horsemanship, its passion and pride, has been persistently conservative in the tactical field. This is because, before the war, it did not come sufficiently into contact with its sister arms, and especially with the infantry. It took all the forces which the necessity of war imposed in order to bring about that thorough co-operation between arms which we hope will last, based, as it is, upon mutual admiration for the sacrifices which have been gone through together.

The transformation of the cavalry, then, must be studied in connection with infantry tactics. This is where we will find the new road to usefulness without excluding the possibility that cavalry may even be employed usefully under its old tactics, with or without the co-operation of mechanical means under special circumstances, in particular regions, or against certain enemies.

Let us confine ourselves to the field of modern infantry combat. First we must consider our present financial conditions and the fact that it is impracticable to obtain an overabundant proportion of cavalry. Then we must not only consider the enemy's fire, but we must also bear in mind the fact that our own fire has now become automatic, rapid, and easily carried around. This kind of fire can be given abundantly also to the cavalry, which is especially suited to it because the cavalry has the faculty of being able to carry abundant ammunition.

I wish to lay great emphasis on the fact that, although hostile fire is destructive, it is much less so when the terrain is covered with woods, shrubs, &c. For this reason, in zones where the terrain is covered and where cavalry can get around it is particularly suitable, for its employment under these conditions is not so costly and gets good results for what it gives.

Finally, I claim that the cavalry can hold its leading position as a quick-moving arm off the roads. In such localities, especially if they be not covered, it can combine rapid changes of position on horseback with work on foot, bursts of fire from machine guns, and action with hand grenades and the bayonet. It is certainly in a position to realize exactly those qualities of maneuver and surprise which constitute the spirit of modern battle tactics. In this connection it would be sufficient to quote a few characteristic examples of dashing, successful employment of small detachments of cavalry on the Allied side during the great German offensive of 1918 in France. There one could often see detachments on horseback maneuvering with the smallest losses

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and with great success, in the face of very destructive enemy fire, only because their action depended upon speed and surprise. Again, if we wish to confine ourselves to surprise actions which occurred on our own battlefields, we find examples of these in our victorious battle of June on the Piave and later in the operations of August 6th and 7th in Albania during the advance from the Vojussa to the Semeni rivers, in which the squadrons of Catania, Palermo, and Sardinia regiments took part.

To sum up:

- (a) If we insist upon the instruction of the individual small units in cavalry;
- (b) If we develop their skill in horsemanship and their tactical education along new lines;
- (c) If we supply the cavalry with numerous light automatic fire-weapons;
- (d) If we train them along lines which until recently were considered more suitable for mounted infantry than for cavalry;
- (e) If we accustom its leaders to a bold marauding kind of warfare, which at one time openly held a place of honor;
- (f) If we will not hitch the horse to mechanical means, but will make these two different elements harmonize their tactics;

If we know how to do all this, perhaps we will open up another field of action for cavalry as an arm in which it is strictly auxiliary to the infantry. This would be of great advantage to both.

We have imposed different conditions in order that the cavalry may become an arm which will not meet insurpassable difficulty in the enemy's fire. These conditions themselves tend to exclude the idea set forth above, which can apply only to a too-restricted field of action, such as work in conjunction with a regiment or smaller unit of infantry. Above these detachments are regiments, groups of regiments, and so forth, up to higher units. These in turn must develop new tactical ideas along with the progress made in firearms. The larger units will have to cover very great deployment areas (a division front from 3,000 to 4,000 meters; army corps, 6,000 to 8,000 meters, with a depth of 7-8 kilometers.) This certainly will offer a variety of terrain and permit the possible use of cavalry in some sector. That sector will be just the sector where, if the commander did not have his cavalry, he would feel the lack of it very keenly.

In the war of maneuver and on proper terrain the employment of cavalry as outlined above will certainly be possible. Therefore cavalry officers must not only intensify their own study but they must also carefully attend to the instruction of their troops in order that the cavalry may play its new tactical rôle with the other arms in a worthy manner.

This is the great and inviting field for study and activity where the cavalry will add to the already effulgent glory which it has reaped in warfare on foot

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and on horseback, where it will add to the many examples of admirable discipline which it has shown since the war in the face of heartrending reductions caused by dire financial necessity. Here is a field for noble ambitions, imbued with the spirit of modernism, to prepare themselves for new duties on the battlefields where they will defend the fortunes of the motherland.

II

The ideas which we have been expounding in connection with the cavalry should make us see the necessity for the organization and instruction on a large scale of special fast-moving composite units. In many strategic and tactical situations in future wars these units could be of incalculable service if they were assigned as masses of mobile reserve to important large units operating over terrain suitable for their use.

Our experience in the recent war shows us the great similarity between the big battles of the Napoleonic period and what happens now on an infinitely larger scale on the long modern battle-fronts. Under the predominating fire action and maneuvering of one of the opponents, at a certain moment a part of the line breaks and a breach is opened. If we take into consideration the difference in length of the front and its depth, these breaches bear a striking similarity to those caused by Napoleon's offensive concentrations at a decisive point. By pushing these attacking columns into these breaches, Napoleon made them irremediable. After them he hurled the irresistible force of his cavalry like the stroke of a cleaver, which, smashing all resistance, completed the success and gathered the fruits of victory. The enormous gaps, sometimes 60 kilometers wide and deep, which we have seen opened up on the various fronts during the recent war by resolute and ponderous offensives, are after all nothing but a large scale reproduction of these Napoleonic breaches. Both were obtained by labor and fire action and a concentration by maneuver. The more modern variety took infinitely more time and trouble on account of the enormous forces of resistance available on modern battle-fronts and on account of the tremendous amount of armament and protection available to the defense. Yet in most cases, notwithstanding the great size of the gaps, the enemy's line was not completely smashed because of the weariness of the attack. Then, too, the length of the time necessary to complete the rupture diminished at the supreme moment the assailant's vitality and gave the defense time to patch things up as best he could, principally by plugging up the front of the hole where it was deepest and starting counter-offensives against the flanks of the offensive wedge.

Therefore it seems clear that there was almost always something lacking which prevented the attack from completing its work. On the other hand, the defense could have acted much more promptly and energetically if it had at its disposal some means with which to start a quick and resolute reaction. The means, then, which would have been so useful to both offense and defense

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would be precisely those fast-moving composite corps which we referred to above. As a matter of fact, we are just talking about a modern reincarnation of the old concept of "the mobile reserve," which could be turned loose at the decisive point either to complete the rupture of the enemy's lines or to prevent our own from being broken. The difference is principally one of scale, due to more extensive fronts and larger breaches.

This modern maneuvering mass should be made up of elements whose special characteristic is speed. It should consist of both land and air troops. This group of fast-moving units should be able, by itself, to undertake any kind of operation—that is to say, it should be able to act offensively, defensively, or on the counter-offensive; it should have the individual and combined training necessary to enable it to go through all phases of combat, namely, scouting, preparation, attack, and charge, no matter how rapidly these phases succeed one another.

For this reason its aircraft should be able to scout, observe, make liaison, and fight (bombardment and machine-gun action). The land forces should be as follows:

- (a) Troops on horseback: cavalry with a large proportion of light automatic weapons and light artillery drawn by horses;
- (b) Troops on bicycles: bicyclists and machine-gunnery on bicycles;
- (c) Troops with auto-mechanical transport: automobile machine-guns, armored cars, tanks, artillery mounted on or drawn by motor vehicles, infantry storm troops, and engineers on light motor cars.

Naturally, although all these troops can move fast, yet their degree of speed depends upon the terrain over which they operate. Aircraft is, of course, the fastest and is absolutely independent of terrain. Of the land forces, those on bicycles and those supplied with mechanical means are the fastest on good roads, but the slowest off the roads; troops on horseback are the slowest on the roads, but the fastest off the roads. Nevertheless, a commander who has a good imagination, plenty of energy, and is able to make quick decisions will be able effectively to take advantage of these heterogeneous elements, provided they are perfectly trained and capable of getting the greatest possible results from their exertions. The commander must be able to drive this fine group of aggressive forces with the same boldness and skill that an expert driver would handle a four-in-hand of strong horses all of different character and different amount of spirit—that is to say, he should regulate the total efforts according to the special characteristics of each unit in order to obtain the greatest final results from all. Anybody can see what a vast and fruitful field of action opens itself up before an energetic maneuvering commander. The most refined ambition for command would certainly be satisfied by such a mission as being turned loose at the head of such an admirable instrument of

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offense in the midst of a war of maneuver at the right moment and with adequate liberty of action and in command of mixed air and land forces.

The vastness of his field of action will greatly surpass all the usual proportions between strength and kilometers of front which confine the ordinary large units in their deployment. Thus, within this vast and free field of action, the composite unit of mixed arms, without having to rest its flank on anything, without having to trouble about its liaison, or all those other annoyances which go with holding a certain part of the front, can, or rather must, maneuver with the greatest and most complete freedom. It may dare; it may give the *coup de grâce* to an enemy whose front has been broken, or, if the enemy is succeeding in breaking our line, it may spring at his throat. Such fast-moving composite units would be our supreme defense.

These views and remarks barely suffice to sketch the problem. To complete this study in its multifarious phases (and to take into consideration the variety of terrain over which we are called upon to fight) it would be necessary to go into details far beyond the limits of this article, which is essentially dedicated to cavalry. However, I had to mention them because many of the duties which will be assigned to these new fast-moving composite units are closely related to the traditional duties of the cavalry arm. It is very natural that these problems should thrill the minds and hearts of modern cavalry officers. They should study them eagerly and put into their solution all of that aggressive spirit which in the past has been that noble arm's pride. Nowadays there is no command for which the versatile spirit of a Seidlitz or of a Murat could better be reincarnated than for that of "Chief of fast composite units."

A Razor, Some Horses and Wolves

BY

Captain GORDON GORDON-SMITH, Royal Serbian Army

THE World War, in its last phases, was a sordid affair of mud, trenches, poison gas, long-range artillery, and deadly, soul-killing monotony.

But at the beginning, during the short "war of movement," which ended with the Battle of the Marne, it was varied, picturesque, and full of incident. Most of these were tragic; others had their humorous side.

One incident of the retreat to the Marne had a mixture of both elements, as it was tragic in its results, while its execution had its comic side. It happened late in August, 1914, during the retreat to the Marne. About 6 o'clock

A RAZOR, SOME HORSES AND WOLVES

in the evening a squadron of British Hussars, retiring before the Germans, reached the village of Neri, a few miles from Compiègne. They put up for the night at a farm-house near the exit from the village.

They told the villagers that the Germans were about a day's march behind them and might be expected to enter Neri the following afternoon. The squadron spent the night in the farm and next morning, about 5 o'clock, they saddled up and rode off, all but one man, who had not finished shaving. He had saddled his horse and had attached it to a ring in the wall of the farm-house, while he proceeded to remove a two days' beard. Shaving with Tommy Atkins is a solemn rite, just as important as his cup of tea in the afternoon with the inevitable bread and marmalade. French's "contemptibles," under the most adverse circumstances, kept themselves and their horses as spick and span as when they were in barracks at home.

This particular Hussar started then to smarten himself up. He had just got his face nicely lathered when, to his surprise, he heard dropping rifle shots coming from the village. Razor in hand and with his face covered with soap, he went to the door to see what was happening. He got there just in time to see a German Uhlan get off his horse, draw his carbine, and shoot his (the Hussar's) horse, which was standing attached to the ring in the wall.

The astonished Hussar stood an instant petrified, then, with a yell of rage, he jumped for the German, seized his head with his left arm, drew it back, and with one slash of his razor, his only weapon, cut his throat. Luckily for the village of Neri, at the very moment he did so a German patrol rode round the corner of the village street and saw what happened. If by any chance they had not done so and a German soldier had been found in the farm-yard with his throat cut, nothing could have saved the village and probably most of the inhabitants from destruction at the hands of the Prussians. On such occasions they showed no mercy.

The Hussar saw his danger. He made a rush for the Uhlan's horse, sprang into the saddle, jumped the nearest hedge, and galloped across the fields in the wake of his retreating comrades. As he rode he turned in the saddle and shook the razor at the astonished Germans. Half a dozen men with carbines jumped from their horses and opened fire on the fugitive, but he got safely away.

Another curious incident came under my observation later in the war. A friend of mine, the Vicomtesse de Vauchier, owns a château near Lure, a small town on the Paris-Belfort line, not far from the latter fortress. Her son-in-law, M. Doyen, before the war raised thoroughbred stock, having over a hundred horses in the stables at the time of the declaration of war. As M. Doyen was mobilized and with him all the men in his employment fit for military service, it fell to the women to see that the horses were, according to French military law, handed over to the authorities for military service.

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There were sixty horses, all thoroughbreds, which had to be taken from the château to Lure, a distance of about 20 miles.

The Vicomtesse de Vauchier and her daughter mounted their horses and started to ride round and round the stable-yard of the château. Each time they passed the door of the stables two horses were let loose and fell in behind them. They rode round and round the yard until they had the whole sixty trotting docilely behind them. Then they set out for Lure. Their one fear was that when they crossed the railway line at the level crossing about half way to Lure a train might happen to come by and stampede the horses. Fortunately this did not happen and they reached Lure without mishap and handed over the horses, which, being animals of the highest class, were mainly used for officers' chargers.

The Vicomtesse still had forty or so horses left, two-year-olds, too young for military service. As an instance of the indomitable spirit of the women of France, I may mention that Madame Doyen harnessed four of these horses to a reaping machine and went out cutting the wheat on the farms for 20 miles round, working from sunrise to dark, often returning to the château so tired out that she was hardly able to eat her dinner.

After the war had been going on about a year I happened to be in Lure and drove over to see the Vicomtesse. She took me down to the pasture land below the castle to see the thoroughbreds grazing there. There were about a couple of score of them, beautiful animals, nearly all of pedigree stock.

A fortnight later I got a letter from the Vicomtesse, informing me that she had lost half a dozen of her finest horses under extraordinary circumstances. They had been killed by wolves. It was over a century since a wolf had been seen in that part of the country. Their presence was due to the fighting in Alsace around Hartmannsweiler Kopf. The ceaseless rifle and artillery fire had ended by scaring all the wolves out of the Vosges Mountains, and they had come in packs into France, passing through Belfort and Lure and penetrating as far as Villers Sexel. On their passage they had killed and partly devoured three of the Vicomtesse de Vauchier's thoroughbreds and so mangled three others that they had to be shot.

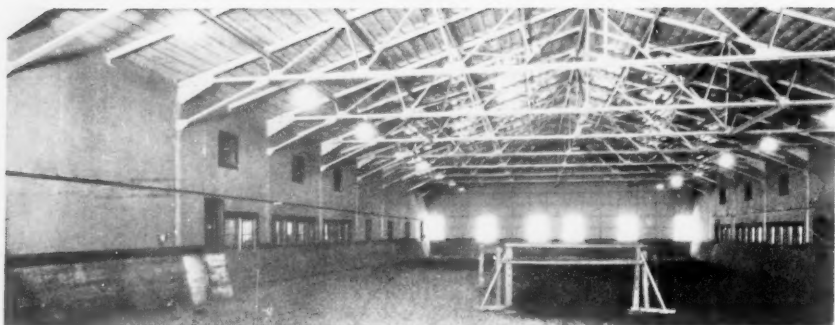
Wolves as the Kaiser's allies devastating the French remount seemed to me to be the "last word" in modern warfare.



A RAZOR, SOME HORSES, AND WOLVES



A NARROW ESCAPE



THE NEW 107th CAVALRY ARMORY, AKRON, OHIO

Standard Construction for National Guard Armories

BY

Major JOSEPH J. JOHNSTON, 107th Cavalry, O. N. G.

SINCE the war the organization of cavalry units in the National Guard has proceeded rapidly. In many of the States cavalry troops were reorganized in communities where troops had existed before the war and had been adequately housed. In the majority of instances, perhaps, new units were organized in towns where no facilities for indoor riding existed. It is, therefore, to be assumed that the problem of adequately housing mounted units of the National Guard will be of interest to National Guard cavalry officers and inspector-instructors of the Regular Army detailed to National Guard cavalry organizations.

In Ohio several of the troops had well appointed armories awaiting them when they organized. With the others, however, it was necessary for the State to rent outlying barns to stable the horses, and to fit out more or less suitable rooms, either in the barn or in near-by buildings, for the personnel and equipment. While these more or less makeshift buildings have passed the Federal inspection, they are far from ideal, principally because of the lack of facility for indoor drill during the winter months.

After passing their first winter in a rented barn, the officers of Troop E of the 107th Cavalry resolved to better their housing conditions. As the city of Akron, in which the troop was located, had one of the finest infantry armories in the State, it was out of the question to ask the legislature to appropriate funds for another armory. The problem that confronted the officers was to secure a building suitable for their purposes and at the same time economical enough to allow easy financing.

TYPE OF BUILDING

The type of building finally decided upon was the so-called standard all-steel unit construction building of the Truscon Steel Company, which has been used by large manufacturing concerns when it has been necessary to erect a large building economically and quickly. There are a number of firms in the United States that manufacture standard steel buildings and they can be secured in various sizes and in several different types.

Owing to the limited finances, it was necessary to select a type of building in which the largest amount of floor space could be secured for the smallest

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amount of money. The building selected is 100 x 160 feet and contains three bays. The center bay is the riding hall, 60 x 160 in the clear, with 21 feet of head room. The bays on each side, being 20 x 160, are divided into club, orderly, storage, and locker rooms.

The floor of the riding hall was constructed by filling in four feet of cinders and rolling these with a steam roller. On top of the cinders a foot of clay and sand mixture was rolled hard and shavings were placed on top. This has proven very satisfactory, as the shavings mix with the sand and form a suitable cushion and also serve to keep down the dust.

The building is heated by placing large stoves in the rooms in the side bays. It was not found necessary to have heat in the riding hall.

STABLES

In addition to the main building, two stables were erected of similar construction. In this case, however, the buildings are 28 x 110. Stalls are provided for 32 horses each. The width of the stables is not satisfactory; but owing to the fact that widths over 28 feet require structural steel, it was necessary to shorten the stables in order to save on the cost. A row of stalls was put on each side of the building, with an eight-foot aisle between the two rows of stalls. The stalls are all arranged to accommodate two horses, and have removable plank floors. Above each stall is a large window, so that the building is exceptionally well lighted and ventilated. The floor of the stalls is raised six inches above the concrete aisle, and two small drainage gutters run the entire length of the building, at either side of the aisle. The stables may be flushed out with a hose when necessary.

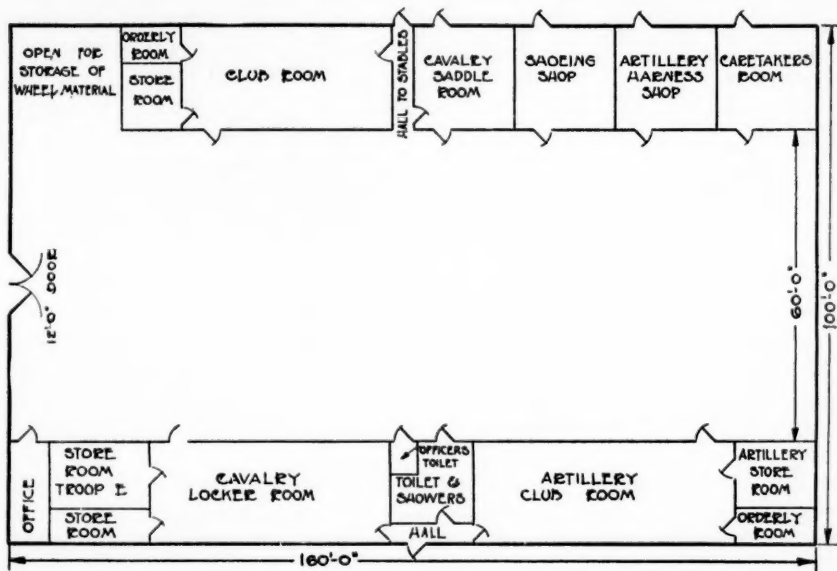
The three buildings are so arranged that they form three sides of a corral of about half an acre, in which the horses may be turned out during the day.

FINANCING

Shortly after the troop had been formed, the squadron headquarters and headquarters detachment of the 2d Squadron of the 107th Cavalry was mustered in and also assigned quarters with the troop. An ammunition train had been organized and was without permanent quarters and a battery of artillery was in the process of organization. It was proposed to house these four units in the new building. The State of Ohio allows \$2,000 per year for each organization, for rent and upkeep of buildings. This would make \$8,000 a year available for the four organizations. A local contractor was willing to erect the building upon a deferred-payment plan, \$8,000 to be paid down and \$8,000 a year until the building was paid for, the interest to be included in the payments. It was found that the building described above could be built complete for \$32,000, including the interest on the deferred payments to the contractor.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION FOR NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES

At this time the question of a location for the building arose. As the city had donated the site for the infantry armory, the officers decided to ask for a location from the city council. However, the people in the city who opposed the National Guard, headed by professional pacifists and labor agitators, went before the council and by exercising political influence against certain members secured a defeat of the ordinance. The city council offered to give a piece of ground later, when the agitation against the National Guard had subsided. However, the officers were in no humor to wait any longer with a



chance of the ordinance again failing. The support of the leading citizens and business men of the city was solicited and in a very few days these gentlemen had purchased for the guard about two acres of land. This piece of ground was located near the center of the town, on the border of a large natural park which had recently been optioned by the city. The land was given to the State with a restriction that it be used for armory purposes only, and that a building be immediately erected.

The Adjutant General and the local contractor were then brought together, and an agreement was drawn up in which the contractor agreed to build the building as specified and the Adjutant General agreed to pay \$8,000 a year rent for the building. It was also agreed that when \$32,000 had been paid, a local trust company, which was to hold the land in trust for both the contractor and the State, would deed the building to the State of Ohio.

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Within two months of the signing of the agreement the new armory was completed, and the four units had a splendid home. Recently the contractor, becoming pressed for cash, made the State an offer of a substantial discount, and the amount due was paid up at a considerable saving. However, had the original agreement been carried out, the State would have acquired an armory without expending other than the customary rental money.

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS FOR THIS TYPE OF BUILDING

It has been found that a considerable amount of money would have been saved, both in first cost and in repair, had many of the windows in the main building been left out and had all of the windows been placed three feet higher. The building is, for the main part, used at night and is easily lighted, so that a large number of windows is not necessary. They should be high enough from the ground to prevent breakage by men and horses. This was taken care of in the stables, where the windows were all placed at the proper height. The stables should be attached to the main building, so that the horses could be led directly to their stalls without being taken out of doors. This can be arranged without extra cost.

For an organization that can afford to spend a small amount more than was spent in this case, it would be well to have the 20-foot side bays open to accommodate spectators, and to have the club-rooms at one end of the building. With this arrangement, horse shows and other entertainments could be given, which would aid the organization funds. At a horse show recently given by Troop E, the gate receipts were in the neighborhood of \$1,000, and about 200 people were turned away.

In attempting to finance this building the officers discovered several other possible means of financing, and the writer is led to believe that in any public-spirited locality an aggressive troop commander will have very little difficulty in securing a suitable hall for his command.



The Experiences of the First American Troop of Cavalry to Get into Action in the World War

BY

Captain STEPHEN H. SHERRILL, Cavalry

TROOP I, 2d Cavalry, had an enviable record for gallant actions in the various wars of our country, and it was with enthusiasm that we received our orders to go overseas, and each of us determined to make every effort to add to the glory of its record. After many weeks of preparation, we departed from Fort Ethan Allen on March 17, 1918, with the rest of the regiment, for Camp Merritt, and on March 22 sailed for France, arriving at Bordeaux on April 6. After a few days at Camp Genicart, Troops H and I, forming a provisional squadron, entrained for the trip to the front, there to join the 2d Division in its first sector.

After detraining at Souilly, we hiked to Camp de Cinq Frères, about a kilometer from Ancemont, not far from Verdun. We had not brought our horses from the States, but we never permitted our horse equipment to get out of our hands, as I determined to get mounts as early as possible.

The day following our arrival at Camp de Cinq Frères—a place that we always remembered by the size and number of the rats that infested it and took unbelievable liberties with us in our quarters—I reported to Colonel Preston Brown, Chief of Staff, and to Major-General Bundy, the 2d Division Commander. I succeeded in getting horses assigned to both troops that first day and was instructed to work with them in drilling in some sheltered place until called on for use.

We worked hard for three weeks, whipping these mounts into trained cavalry horses, all the while things being fairly quiet in the sector. We were all greatly disappointed when, on April 30, we received orders for I Troop to proceed to Selles-sur-Cher, near Tours, to help out temporarily the situation in the S. O. S., where they were short-handed in men to care for remount stations. We had, however, got acquainted with the front and were somewhat familiar with conditions and life there.

I will not dwell on our experiences at Selles-sur-Cher, other than to say that every man in the troop pitched in with his usual vigor and enthusiasm to build up, with hard work, the little remount station there into a model, nearly complete when we left in July.

All the while we wanted nothing but to get back to the front and really get into things up there. I had been careful to keep our horses and to drill the

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troop a short time each day, and I had let the authorities at Tours know that we were fully equipped and trained and ready to entrain immediately when any one on the front called for a small body of cavalry.

Late in July, orders were received to report, fully equipped, to the Commanding General of the 3d Army Corps, and on July 29 the troop entrained for Dammartin-en-Goele. While we were en route, corps headquarters had moved, so we followed, detraining at Château-Thierry on August 1.

A little incident happened while on this journey that shows something of the speed of the troop trains in France, that were so familiar to so many of us. Our horses had been loaded eight in the car, and while traveling from Dammartin to Noisy-le-Sec, Paris, one horse got loose and jumped out of the door before the men assigned to that car could get him. At the next stop those men were sent back up the track to look for the horse, which I naturally supposed had been badly injured and would have to be shot. Imagine our surprise when, a few hours later, the men overtook us during our wait at Noisy-le-Sec, leading the horse, who was not even bruised!

The afternoon of our arrival at Château-Thierry we marched to Gland, across the Marne, and went into camp. The following morning I reported to General Bullard, the Corps Commander, at Mont St. Pere. General Bullard asked if men and animals were ready to proceed at once to the front and join the French cavalry in its work there. Upon being told that every man and horse was ready, he ordered the troop to leave Gland at noon and report to the colonel commanding the French cavalry, at Coulonges.

By the time the troop arrived in Coulonges it was dark. The road just beyond was being heavily shelled and the traffic was blocked. On the approach march we had seen many dead Germans lying on either side of the road, for this country had seen fierce fighting but a few hours before, and so by the time we reached Coulonges we felt that we were really at the front. The P. C. of the French cavalry could not be found, due to the confusion, darkness, and heavy shelling, so I decided to go into bivouac for the remainder of the night. Because of the pitch darkness, it was impossible to reconnoiter for a site, but finally I ordered the men to fix themselves in a narrow-gauge railroad cut, which afforded fair protection. It was our first night under fire, for "Jerry" was sending big ones over very often, and that fact, coupled with a heavy rainfall, made it a really miserable and endless night.

Early the following morning I reported to the commander of the French cavalry and was directed by him to proceed to Les Pres-Fermes (Death Valley), a site overlooking Fismes and the Vesle, and there report to Major Nadot, of the 10th French Cavalry. The Major, who had about 200 troops under his command, described the work they were doing and informed me that we would assist his men in their duties. These were almost entirely patrolling. A small detachment of ten or twelve men under an officer or non-com would go out at

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various hours, riding up as near to the front line as cover would permit, picking out vantage points and noting from them the location of enemy troops, machine-guns, artillery, etc. It would then send back messages covering important points; then, leaving the horses, part of the patrol would proceed by walking and crawling into the front line, and there obtain information as to location of the enemy, our own troops, the condition of the ammunition supply, etc.

Major Nadot told me he wanted three men to go out with a patrol to get acquainted with just what he was doing. I called for volunteers for this honor, and practically every man responded. I choose three, and while they were gone a bivouac was selected in the valley and the horses groomed and fed. After an absence of nearly three hours the patrol returned. My men reported to me and I learned just what a dangerous mission ours was to be. But I learned, too, the stuff that was in the men of my troop, and that I need never fear that they would fail to carry on its old traditions for gallantry.

In the first patrol there were eight men—five French and three Americans—and these French cavalrymen were daredevils, bent, it seemed, on trying to make up for their inactivity as cavalry and make the most of this opportunity. They paid very little attention to cover and never hesitated to gallop across an open space in full view of the enemy. They made it all right going up, it seemed, but they must have drawn the Boches' attention, for they no sooner broke from cover on their return than a heavy barrage was laid down all over the field. Straight ahead they galloped, but two of the eight were hit—both Frenchmen—one horse and its rider being killed and the other wounded man left on the field. As soon as cover was reached, the horses were halted and two of the Americans crawled out into the field and rescued the man, bringing him to a first-aid station.

As soon as darkness fell, we realized that our night was to be far from comfortable. The presence of many German planes overhead all day had looked rather ominous, and the fact that the valley was filled with batteries of artillery that would go into action as soon as night came made us certain of what entertainment the enemy planned for that particular section. It was everything we expected, much gas and H. E. being sent over all night. On the evening of the 5th we moved out a few kilometers and bivouacked, and the next morning marched in company with the French to the Arcis-le-Ponsart woods, a few kilometers away. We continued this patrolling with the French until they were ordered out of the area, on the 7th of August.

During these days the Americans had captured Fismes, and part of the Third Division had remained to hold part of the corps front on the Vesle River. Upon the departure of the French, the troop was assigned this 3d Division sector in which to continue the work alone.

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At 3:30 a. m. on the morning of August 8 the first All American Cavalry Patrol went out, under the command of 1st Lieutenant James S. Rodwell, 2d Cavalry. This patrol performed its work excellently, as did all of its successors, the patrol returning without a casualty. At least three patrols were sent out daily thereafter.

The following day Sergeant Cleary's patrol ran into a very heavy barrage and encountered considerable gas. Private Du Pont, of this patrol, was struck by a shell fragment and his leg shot off, his horse being killed. Several of the men were gassed.

Meantime our own woods were getting some pretty severe shelling and each night we were entertained by continuous bombing from the Boche.

On the morning of the 10th Sergeant Benson had the patrol, and he was directed to cross the Vesle from Fismes to Fismette, on the opposite side of the river, and occupied both by Germans and Americans. While crossing the remains of the bridge, he and Corporal Drapalik drew some heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. They continued to worm their way and reached Fismette, though Corporal Drapalik was shot through the hand. They got in touch with the American commander there and brought back some very valuable information. Both men deserve the highest praise for their work that day.

Those of us who went out on these patrols during this period—and every officer and practically every man did go—had good cause to remember the abandoned aviation field just below Fismes. It was impossible to skirt this field, and it appeared that the Boche watched for the patrol's appearance, for he would always lay down a heavy barrage the moment the first horseman appeared at its edge. It was no fun to cross the aviation field, and a horse going at a dead run seemed to the rider to be standing still. One man even jumped off his horse because he thought it wasn't going fast enough!

On the 9th Lieutenant Rodwell, leading the morning patrol, was charged with sending back information as to the number and condition of the bridges across the Vesle east of Fismes. He found it necessary, in order to obtain the information, to crawl some distance out in front of the first-line trenches. He very promptly was fired upon several times by a sniper in a tree across the river. Upon returning to the trenches, he made use of a one-pounder and brought the fellow out of his tree.

The night of August 13-14 will not be soon forgotten by those who were in the abandoned German camp in the Arcis-le-Ponsart woods. The Boche bombers concentrated all their efforts on us from 9:30 to 4:30, and he had everything his own way, as there was no opposition.

At 8:00 a. m. August 16 the troop left Arcis-le-Ponsart and marched to the hill above Coulonges. As things had quieted down, we were turned over temporarily for M. P. duty. With the exception of a little bombing, there was no further excitement for us while in this area. We remained until the

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corps turned over this area, on September 10, when we marched to Mezy, on the Marne, thence to Dormans (a total of 28 kilometers), where we entrained that night. We detrained at Lemmes, in the Argonne sector, at 11:30 the following morning, marching at once to Camp Pampaville and two days later to the Bois de Nixeville.

From Nixeville daily patrols of one platoon were sent out all over the area to keep circulation down on the roads in anticipation of the big surprise attack that was so soon to come and which turned out to be the last of the great war. These platoons would go practically into the front line—everything was very quiet—and there would scatter and cover the area of a division. Some drilling was done by the platoons that stayed in camp. Moonlight nights encouraged the enemy to make his usual bombing attacks, and there were the customary airplane battles overhead.

This patrolling was kept up daily until September 26, the day of the big attack. The troop was cited in General Orders No. 26, Third Army Corps, September 21, 1918.

Late in the afternoon of September 25 I was informed that the corps would "jump off" at 5:30 a. m. the next day, and I was to have mounted men in the front lines at "H" hour, and at "H + 1" was to have my men a few kilometers in advance of that line. Our mission was to direct and assist traffic across the No Man's Land of four years. The area here was so torn up and covered with wire that there could be no real cavalry mission assigned us.

The troop's work throughout the Meuse-Argonne show was hazardous, but not particularly exciting. It consisted almost entirely in directing and overseeing traffic. The first night every man in the platoon sent out to accomplish the mission assigned us acquitted himself most creditably. During the morning of that first day of the Argonne battle, two of the men captured 18 Germans in a dug-out near the Bois-de-Forges, not far from Malincourt.

We continued to remain at Nixeville as our base until the night of October 2, when sudden orders were received to move up farther toward the new front lines. These orders were received at 9:00 p. m. It was pitch dark, but the troop was turned out, ordered to make packs, and saddle up. We left the Bois-de-Nixeville at 10 o'clock, full pack, every wagon loaded and every one ready to go. We marched for four hours through the night and over shell-torn roads, arriving at Esnes at 2:00 a. m. As we rode into the remains of the town, so long at the edge of No Man's Land, shells were whistling overhead and striking within and without the little village. We made camp as best we could, picketing the horses and pitching the tents in the most sheltered location we could find.

During our stay in Esnes we received our share of shelling each night. There were only two real dug-outs available and no shelter except that we were in a valley out of sight of the enemy. On the night of October 7-8 the Ger-

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mans commenced their fire on Esnes at 2 in the morning. All the shells that came over that night fell right about our little camp. The men were crowded as many as possible in the remains of some old dug-outs, while the others were in shelter tents. Several of the shells struck among the tents, killing one man and wounding two, one with a shrapnel in the back and the other with a badly shattered arm. Four of the horses were wounded also. Several of the men had narrow escapes.

The horses kept in excellent shape all of this time, in spite of the grueling work that they were getting.

We later left Esnes and moved to Cuisy, and after a few days left there for Bantheville, where we remained until the Armistice was signed.

Following the Armistice came the interesting and never-to-be-forgotten march into Germany. G-3 of the corps, Colonel Chaffee, directed that the troop precede the corps, or rather its left, and by means of patrols cover all roads, reconnoiter towns, and maintain liaison with the Canadian corps on our left. The troop was, therefore, the first American organization to pass along the route to and into Germany.

We left Dun-sur-Meuse on the night of November 19, marching to Louppy. The following day—a cold, blustery one—we moved on to Cosnes, where the horses were picketed in a German aviation field, containing several hangars and many bombing planes. The next day we proceeded across a corner of Belgium into Luxembourg, to a village called Capellon. All the Belgian villages were decorated with flags and evergreens, in honor of the Allies' victory. Signs such as "Welcome to our deliverers" were very numerous, as were American flags, all home made, some fixed up out of a piece of gingham for the stripes and with three or four stars in the field.

After two nights in Capellon, we moved on to Gonderange, still in Luxembourg. Here we spent Thanksgiving Day, remaining five days there, during the rest of the whole Army.

On the 29th we were attached to the 2d Division for the remainder of the march. We stopped the night of the 30th in Bettendorf, right on the border, and the next morning, December 1, bright and early, we crossed the border line into Germany, at Wallenborn. During that day we reconnoitered the towns and roads in advance of the corps. We covered over 40 kilometers that day and it was long after dark when we reached Lichtenborn. We had been proceeding so rapidly that our wagon train, which had been ordered to travel with the brigade trains, did not overtake us for two days.

The following morning we proceeded to Prum, only about 15 kilometers away. Prum was a large town, and we found the inhabitants very friendly, but no man was permitted to leave the billet unless fully armed. We found the inhabitants more afraid of us than likely to harm us, however, particularly in the smaller towns, the streets of which were deserted when we rode in. We

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could see the people peaking out of windows at us, but only the bolder ones ventured out to look at us.

The next day we moved a few kilometers to Weinheim. It was here that the wagon train, with food and forage, overtook us. Thereafter I kept it out of the brigade train and under my own control and had no more trouble.

The next morning we marched 26 kilometers to Gondersdorf, where we spent two nights; then on December 6 we moved to Dollendorf. On each day patrols were sent out over roads in advance of the corps and to the left until cavalry patrols from the Canadian corps were met.

The following day we marched to Insul, about 30 kilometers. The weather had been beautiful and the scenes along the Ahr valley were wonderful. At 10 that night I received orders from corps headquarters to complete, on the next day, the remaining distance to the Rhine. We got away very shortly after daybreak, full of enthusiasm to see the Rhine at last.

The troop reached Remagen on the Rhine, at 1 p. m. December 8, covering the distance of 45 kilometers in 6 hours and a half. We were, then, the first American troops to reach the Rhine, as the remainder of the American Army of Occupation did not come up until the following day. Shortly after our arrival the wagon train arrived. The horses were groomed and then our billet selected. We chose Haus Calmuth, a large estate on the banks of the Rhine a kilometer from town. The troop remained here for five days—the most comfortable billets all the time we were overseas—and good use was made of the time in cleaning up and giving the horses a rest. They had come through splendidly all the way.

On the morning of the 13th the Army was to cross the Rhine and the troop got away early, crossing on the Ludendorf bridge at Remagen. We patrolled all that day the roads in the bridgehead area, coming into Altwied late in the evening. The following morning the troop proceeded to Neuwied and reported to the corps for duty.

After remaining in Neuwied until January 2, the troop moved to Ehrenbreitstein, just across from Coblenz. Colonel Chaffee informed me that the troop was to be drilled and trained for escort duty. During the stay in Germany we turned out for Marshal Foch twice, for General Pershing a number of times, for the Secretaries of War and Navy, and numerous other notables.

The troop left Germany May 25, 1919, and arrived in the United States June 29. And so ended another chapter in the long record of Troop I, 2d Cavalry.



The Bridleless Squad

BY

Major CHARLES B. AMORY, Cavalry

EARLY in December, 1920, Colonel Edgar Sirmyer, commanding officer, Fort Ethan Allen, directed me to develop an exhibition squad, using two men from each of the nine troops of the 3d Cavalry stationed at that post. February 22, 1921, this squad gave its first exhibition at the Post Horse Show.

The squad entered the riding hall, horses without bridles but with flat saddles, and to the music of a band went through the following movements, executed at a trot and on blast of whistle:

Entered hall in column of troopers, went around once, and formed "on right into line" at end of hall. Moved down center of hall in line, halted opposite the commanding officer, and saluted. Moved "right by trooper," then half way down side of hall and "column right" across the hall. On reaching opposite side of hall, moved "1st trooper to the right, 2d to the left," etc., continuing around the hall and meeting in the center of the opposite side; formed twos and moved across the hall. Next, "1st two to right, 2d two to left." The sets of twos on reaching the short side of the hall moved down the center, opening out slightly and increasing distances. The troopers, as they met from opposite sides, executed a "grand right and left." On reaching the short side of the hall the two columns each executed "right trooper to the right, left trooper to the left." This formed the squad in four sections in column of troopers. The sections met half way down the long sides and changed direction across the hall, forming two sections in column of twos. The two sections on meeting in center of hall changed direction down the center, forming column of fours. The squad then executed "column of troopers," and serpentine down the length of hall. When on the short side "by threes by the right flank" was executed; then "by the right flank," followed by "threes, column left." This placed the squad in column of troopers on the long side of hall. Fours were then formed, the leading trooper coming to a walk. The squad then went "fours left, trot" and down the center of hall in line. They halted in line, then broke into two sections in column of troopers from the right and left flanks; moved down each side of the hall in broken lines, and came back the same side in a series of rolling circles. The two sections joined, forming column of twos just before reaching the end of hall; then separated on reaching the end, to the right and left. When on the long side of hall each section executed "by the flank" toward the center and passed through the other section. The sections then met in the center

THE BRIDLELESS SQUAD

of the short side of hall, moved down the center in column of twos, and immediately formed line, fan-wise, coming to a walk. As soon as line was formed it moved forward at a trot, halting at the opposite end.

A fire jump, consisting of a bar and an overhead arch wrapped in gunny sacks and saturated with kerosene, was then placed in the center of the hall and ignited.

The squad then broke into column of twos from the center, split to the right and left, rode around the squad, formed column of twos in center of hall, and jumped through the fire. The twos on passing over the jump opened out and came back into column of twos in the opposite direction and took the jump once more, the movement forming a heart.

On passing through the fire the second time, line was formed fan-wise, and the squad halted, saluted, and left the hall.

The movements were designed to give a series of ever-changing figures with as few changes of gait as possible.

The idea of a bridleless squad was gotten from the great acclaim accorded a horse and rider at the National Horse Show when the rider, in a trained saddle-horse class, took off the bridle and guided his horse by slapping him in the face with his hands. I had seen Sergeant Paine, Troop D, 3d Cavalry, train a horse to be controlled by touching him on the shoulder with the spur. I concluded that a squad of horses thus trained would be spectacular.

METHOD OF TRAINING

Quiet horses that were steady in their gaits were selected. These horses were ridden carefully at a uniform trot until they would go in line or column at a set gait without increasing or decreasing when the reins were let slack. This was very essential, for there is practically no control of the gait possible when bridles are removed. This gaiting was the most difficult part of the whole training.

The method of teaching the horse to be controlled by touching him on the shoulder I got from Sergeant Paine. The horse was put in a chute and a man on foot in front of him would press on the points of the shoulder until the horse would take a step back. This was continued until the horse would readily back by being jabbed lightly with the thumbs on the points of the shoulder. The animal would then be mounted with an assistant on foot. The rider would move the horse forward, the man on foot would stop him by jabs of the thumbs, and get him to take a step or two to the rear. This was repeated.

The next step was to have the rider stop his horse by reaching forward and touching him on the shoulders with the spurs and then cause him to back a few steps. This was continued until the horse would readily halt from a trot by the aid of the spurs.

To teach the horse to turn, say to the right, the left spur would hold the shoulder, the right would drive the croup around: a turn on the forehand.

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The reins were used to aid the turns in the beginning and were not entirely discarded for a considerable period of time.

The greatest difficulty I experienced, next to gaiting, was that the individual men would try to progress too fast and would get their horses to "running through the spurs" or refusing to halt when the spurs were applied. If a horse got to doing this, it was easier to break in a new horse than to try and correct the fault. I think the best way to overcome this is not to allow the men to work at will after the preliminary stages, and have them keep on bridles for a considerable period, even after the horse appears trained.

Numerous persons said I was attempting the impossible; that it might be possible to get individual horses to go under certain conditions without bridles, but to get a squad to go through an intricate drill with a band playing could not be done.

I must confess at times I had very grave doubts. It certainly was discouraging; horses would be spoiled, and the tediousness of gaiting, and that bugaboo, guard and fatigue, continually making absentees, would test my patience to the limit. However, I kept at it, and the men showed the greatest perseverance.

The squad was given great applause after its exhibition. Colonel Sirmyer was highly pleased. Dr. Townsend, a local horseman, said it was the best exhibition he had seen, and he had seen all that had taken place at Fort Ethan Allen in the last twenty years.

Some, including myself, were skeptical as to whether the drill could be executed in the open. However, in the spring, the squad gave an exhibition on the open parade for the Chief of Cavalry. I do not recall his exact remarks to the squad after their drill, but it was to the effect that it showed what the two P's could accomplish.

That is the secret: Patience and perseverance.

GENTLEMEN—THE HORSE!

Here's a toast for all who love
Courage, Strength and Beauty;
Whose simple creed is Play the Game,
Ride straight and do your duty.
A toast to him who never failed
In wagon, cart or limber;
Whose gallant spirit never quailed
'Fore line of guns or timber.
To him whose heart knows no defeat
In hunting field or battle,
On classic course, at jungle meet,
Or turning maddened cattle.

A toast to him who'll always share
Your pleasures, wars and labour;
The "view halloo" or trumpet's blare,
Lance, polo-stick or sabre!
So lift your glass and honour him—
Man's staunchest friend and treasure,
As true as steel, as kind as love
In action or at leisure.
He lives in memories dear and far,
Of noble deeds in Peace and War.
He paid the Price for what we are!
Gentlemen———The Horse!

—STANLEY HARRISON.

How Cavalry Exploits a Victory

Being Extracts from the Diary of a Subaltern under Allenby in Palestine

BY

Captain J. R. H. CRUIKSHANK, B. A. (Camb.), F. R. G. S.
Late 18th Lancers

ACRE, *September 24, 1918.*

HERE we are in Acre, the scene of so many of the Crusaders' battles and the end of Napoleon's Asiatic dream. We captured it yesterday afternoon. Last night was the first good sleep we've had for four nights. We've cut off and annihilated two Turkish armies. It's impossible to realize the enormity, the true and great significance, of all that has taken place. I shall never be able to describe it. Are they pleased in England?

To begin at the beginning. I wrote last on the 16th of how we had been doing hard cavalry maneuvers—magnificent charges and pursuits along the Mediterranean shores towards Askalon.

That all came to an end on the 17th, when orders suddenly came for me to go as advanced party to the regiment and meet S——, the brigade staff captain at Sarona, north of Jaffa. I had just two hours to pack my kit, saddle my horses, and get away. I rode through Jaffa and stopped there for drinks, at the Y. M. C. A., about noon, and it's extremely hot at that time of day in Palestine. From there it was a very short ride, and I met S—— at Sarona about half past 2. He showed me the camping ground, which was nothing more than a grove of orange trees. Watering had to be done by hand from a cistern. When dusk came I rode back a few miles to meet the regiment. Riding along that afternoon, it had struck me how deserted the roads were. The only thing out of the ordinary was an armored car, camouflaged like a lorry and spinning along with a convoy of lumbering Pierce-Arrow lorries. Now that it was dark, the roads were simply packed with troops on the march—infantry swinging along, singing and laughing, transport wagons creaking by, pack-mules plodding past with their huge loads, and camels padding steadily on, with heads held high, as though they were bored with the whole proceeding; best of all, the batteries rumbling past, and then the cavalry. It made one thrill. My regiment arrived about half past 9, and by midnight we were camouflaged in our camp.

Next day we kept hidden in the groves. It was a good thing we didn't have to stay there long, as the horses were eating the camouflage, viz. and to wit, the orange trees! That afternoon I went on again as advanced party, crossed the Wady Auja, and rode along the sands by the edge of the sea. This time

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we were detailed to a section of the beach close to the firing line. The regiment came about half past 8, and that night we slept on the sand.

September 19th was the great day. At half past 4 every one was wakened by the guns opening the barrage on the second at 4 o'clock. It was still dark and the sky was aflame with flashes. It made one feel what a perfectly bloody thing war is. As it got lighter, one could see the navy out at sea, co-operating. Then came the order to "Advance." How many times in France had we ridden up to the front line to break through, only to be shelled and ride disappointed back again. It was the dream come true at last, after four years waiting.

At half past 5 we got away, riding along the beach at the trot, sometimes in the sea. It was a magnificent sight, seeing the beach packed with advancing cavalry. One saw our wounded coming back. They're always so quiet and patient. Some waved at us cheerily. One passed some little pack donkeys killed by a shell. They looked so pathetic, lying in the sand, with their ears still pricked intelligently. They'd done their bit. On one hand one saw tragedy, and on the other farce. Nowhere else on earth will you see the two so jumbled as in a battle. One passed a smiling Indian Sepoy strolling behind a fat German, whom he was making carry his kit. Then one saw a captured Turkish colonel coming back, riding a mule. He had lost his cap; he jogs uneasily and his legs dangle loosely. He wears many orders and he's pompous—in fact, so pompous that he won't look at us.

We were soon across the old trenches and wire, which had been cleared, and came out into fields in front of the infantry at the Wady Falik. It is in this wady, by an extraordinary coincidence, that Richard Cœur de Lion beat the Moslems. His footmen advanced, and so great was their impetuosity that a gap was broken in the Saracen ranks. King Richard then poured his cavalry through, completing the Moslem rout. The infantry were calmly sitting down cooking their breakfasts, and we halted while the advanced guards pushed on. "Where are the Turks?" we asked them. "Miles away. Why, they can run faster'n you can ride." One didn't feel so sure of that, though, when several shells and some shrapnel came whining over, bursting with nasty crashes about us. They were only one or two guns, though, hanging on to the last. In a few minutes we were off again. We rode on at a fast trot over a lovely plain, the Plain of Sharon. It was a warm, bright and sunny day, without a cloud in the sky, and far away to the east we could see more cavalry moving forward. Above us our airplanes circled low, taking messages from the sheets spread out on the ground and sending replies in Morse on their Klaxon horns. Batches of Turkish prisoners and occasional Germans passed us on their way back. The Bedouins were congregated outside their villages to see us pass. A little inland there were strings of loose enemy transport camels racing wildly about, with some villagers trying to catch one or two for themselves.

HOW CAVALRY EXPLOITS A VICTORY

By 1 o'clock we reached Hudeira, just east of Caesarea, and off-saddled there to feed and water. "C" Squadron was on outpost duty. We had done eighteen miles at the trot with hardly a halt, and one saw many of the horses trembling, and then just dropping down to die of a broken heart. My splendid chestnut hasn't minded it, and even my orderly's mare, which puffs like a steam-engine, has come through it.

The brigade wireless is busy buzzing away every minute.

At the farm where we watered, there was rather a crush round the cistern. They say that the 200 Turks we expected to fight here left two hours before we arrived. There were Turks wandering round, though, coming out of odd places, and you never knew when you wouldn't bump into one. Most of us rested that afternoon, and at 5:30 we had a good meal, the last till the evening of next day. The advance was to be continued at 6 o'clock, and I went out to relieve B——, commanding "C" Squadron's outposts.

"C" Squadron had that afternoon shot a German officer who was reconnoitering and captured his patrol. They had also got in touch with the division on our right. In the meantime the outposts rejoined, and as the regiment moved out again on the track to the northeast they picked us up, B—— taking over his squadron again, and we rode together during that long night ride. We moved at the walk, no lights being allowed. There was a full moon and everything seemed intensely still; there was very little talking and only now and then the sharp click of a horse's hoof striking a stone. Then we began moving upwards into the hills of Samaria. The track began winding and became a mere goat-track in places, where we were moving in single file. Often we passed through little mountain villages. The villagers stood in groups, in the shadow of the mud huts, watching us, and some of the bolder had come forward with pitchers, giving the men water.

Looking back now, one realizes a little more the magnitude of the victory if the Turks had had time to defend those rugged gorges and impossible passes. Once the general himself, as he rounded a bend, came on two Turkish transport wagons, who were too surprised to do anything but surrender to him.

By 4 o'clock we had emerged from the eastern slopes of the hills, crossed the Plain of Esdraelon and the railway leading to Haifa, and were moving on Nazareth, our objective. Half an hour later we were on the ridges surrounding the town and broke into a trot. Dawn was breaking then. In the distance rose Mt. Tabor; to the south and behind us stretched the plains, and as far as one could see was cavalry moving eastward in long lines, as though drilling on parade. We were across the enemy's lines of communication.

I saw a new artillery piece by the side of the road, in a particularly big village we rode through. There were Turks standing about everywhere in groups. It was a gunnery school, and we were what one might describe as rudely disturbing instructional classes. Some one gave me a message: "Col-

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lect the prisoners in Yaffa." I took half a dozen men with me and rode down the narrow little streets of the village, my horse slipping at every step. It didn't look very warlike, somehow, and the inhabitants were eagerly leading the way to the school-house and church, where their late rulers had taken refuge. Sixty-nine were collected, and as we came out on the main road again we handed them over to what seemed an endless column of prisoners moving back along the road. There were very swagger German officers belonging to the Yilderim G. H. Q. walking back. Many had rows of decorations; several were carrying suit-cases; some were talking in English to their guards, while others walked along dejectedly or defiantly, as their nature was. There were about 2,000 altogether. German ambulances and motors were passing back, too. Nazareth was only a few hundred yards farther on, but was hidden by a ridge. We had picketed the ridge, while the Yeomanry had passed on through us and had had some street fighting in the town. The German commander-in-chief, Liman von Sanders, had left the night before with his two daughters. We had missed catching him by a few hours. Machine-guns were firing very close, but nobody seemed to notice them. I watered my horses at a near-by fountain and noticed the men casually picking figs in a grove by the fountain, though bullets were dropping about. A wicked-looking German 'plane flew over and sputtered away with its machine-gun, but soon disappeared when our own 'planes came in sight.

What a victory! The men were elated. Slowly we rode back along the Nazareth road to join the remainder of our division at El Afule, where we arrived at half past 4 in the afternoon. We had covered 80 miles in 34 hours. What a sight the roads were! Abandoned lorries and cars, cut off in their attempt to escape, stood every few yards on the road. Their contents had been looted by the Bedouins and were scattered all over the fields. B—— pushed a lorry over a precipice today to see it smash; but, funnily enough, it careered down the side and landed right side up; then ran along seemingly undamaged. He filled another lorry full of souvenirs and sent it back, but a general took it himself! "C" Squadron shot a driver who set fire to his lorry, which contained state papers, and they also got a lorry with £20,000 in it—army pay, probably. It was all handed over, though, to the proper authorities! But the best trophy we have is the little red, white, and black flag off the radiator of Liman von Sander's automobile.

El Afule was a shambles. Engines and trains full of army winter clothing and kits stood in the stations, just as they were surprised that morning. I'd heard of the Germans using paper bandages, but hadn't believed it till I saw them in a dressing station there.

At dusk orders came to take up an outpost line to the south of El Afule. After a cup of tea, some bully-beef and biscuits, the first meal that day, the squadrons moved off into darkness over the plain. In the hills towards

HOW CAVALRY EXPLOITS A VICTORY

Nablous, the ancient Shechem, numerous fires of burning stores lighted up the sky. I was detailed to command "B" Squadron, as L—— had gone to escort a battery and to remain in reserve with headquarters. C—— and I lay down together to snatch a few hours' sleep, after such a day as we'd had. When I awoke once I saw a collection of Germans lying near me, who had come into our outposts. The Turks were retiring into our outposts all night. At dawn I heard a German officer explaining in broken English that he hadn't had food for forty hours. Poor fellow! He belonged to a smart dragoon regiment and was lying in the bottom of a cart drawn by oxen, almost too done up to speak.

Wasn't it magnificent work? Our motor lorries got up during the night with rations and I saw our own distributed on the "dump" at 6:30 that morning. We heard that morning, too, that General Allenby was very pleased with our advance, saying it was probably one of the finest cavalry feats in history. At 10 o'clock we were off again, to go back to Nazareth, and arrived early in the afternoon.

The hills round Nazareth are like a cup, and on the northern side of this cup meet two roads in a "V." One road comes from Tiberias and the other from Acre. Our outposts were on the apex of this "V," looking out over the country which sloped away to the north. The Yeomanry were on the right of the road, and "A" Squadron, under H——, held from the road inclusive to about 300 yards to the left, where there is a small track. "B" Squadron, under L——, who had returned, held the ridges to the left of "A" Squadron from this track. Their headquarters were in the "English Girls' Orphanage." "A" Squadron had their headquarters in a large stone building just on the left of the Tiberias-Acre road. Their horses were just under the ridge. "C" and "D" Squadrons were in reserve, and picketed their horses in the square in the middle of the town. The Virgin's fountain is in this square, and our horses were watered from the fountain. Regimental headquarters were made in a large convent on the square which had been used as a Turkish hospital.

While the squadrons were settling down for the night, I requisitioned grapes, bread, and stores for the men. Our breakfast had been small that morning, but on the balcony of the convent this evening we had one of the best meals I think I've ever had. Outside, there was a full moon; here and there in the houses showed a light; but everything was silent in the town. In the square one only heard the horses stamping or munching their tibbin, and now and then the click-clack of the signaling-lamp, as a message was sent up to the two squadrons on the hills. The men were sleeping—snatching what sleep they could. Splendid fellows! Nobody knew when we might not have orders to march suddenly. Looking over this scene made one think back to the Crusading times—how the Turks had held this holy town for four hundred years; and now the British had returned again, to this place where the Prince of Peace spent His childhood, not as conquerors, but as deliverers.

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It was half past 11 that evening, after I had seen "A1. Echelon," the first line transport, parked, which had caught up to us, when I lay down on one of the hospital beds in the convent. Another minute and I should have been asleep, when the sudden rattle of a machine-gun being fired towards one woke me. There's no tonic that takes sleepiness out of one's eyes and tiredness out of one's limbs quicker. With the stillness of the night, this machine-gun sounded only two or three hundred yards away. We imagined it was a machine-gun nest in the town which had been overlooked, and were almost on the point of going to bed again, when our own Hotchkiss rifles began to fire, firing breaking out all along the ridge; so I went up to see what had happened. "A" Squadron's headquarters and horses were deserted, except for a guard of two men. Machine-gun bullets were soughing through the air, interspersed with the whine and whirr of rifle bullets. It was rather too evident that the line of outposts were having a scrap with somebody.

I reported to Major M——, in the square, what was happening. He gave me eight men and an Indian officer to reinforce the line, and also two Indian officers, who were to see the road and go back to regimental headquarters again as guides, in case more reinforcements were needed. I eventually found H——. The colonel was with him, as he had been going round the outposts when the attack opened. "A" Squadron were firing over a stone wall which luckily ran along here. Messages had gone back for a squadron to reinforce the line, and in the meanwhile the colonel gave me directions to strengthen the left flank of "A" Squadron with the men that had come with me. I found D—— lying bareheaded on a flat rock, directing the fire of the men in the vicinity, and handed the reinforcements over to him. On the way to rejoin the C. O. again I lost my way and found myself in front of the wall "A" Squadron were firing over—in fact, in "No Man's Land"—and a very good target I must have made in the moonlight against the white wall. Bullets striking the rocks, I noticed, made clean white splashes on the stone, while sand trickled off the spots. I was never more thankful that the Turks were such bad shots.

Just as I got back to "A" Squadron's headquarters I met Major M—— leading up "C" Squadron in file for a counter-attack. Getting a rifle, I joined him. He led round the left flank of "A" Squadron and we went down the track for two hundred yards. D—— joined us with his men, as we were masking his fire. I shall never forget seeing the forms of the men outlined against the sky, crouching low, as we crossed the ridge. The noise of firing, even without artillery, is so deafening in a "show" one cannot hear one's own voice.

Major M—— had formed the men in small groups, and then shouted, "Come on!" There was a cheer that drowned the firing—twenty yards and one was into them, dark forms lying among the rocks. D—— and I came on two first in a hollow. One put up his rifle and fired obliquely at us, which

HOW CAVALRY EXPLOITS A VICTORY

we returned with 100 per cent interest, but didn't wait, you can bet, and just charged on for others. One saw them running, clearly shown up on the white-ribboned road, some hundred and fifty yards below us. Their transport wagons creaked and they were lashing their animals into a gallop. We could not catch them, but one stopped and fired and followed.

Everyone, somehow, collected on that road after the charge. There was B——, L——, and A——, with whom I walked back slowly. On the way we shot three badly injured horses with our revolvers. The road was littered with bombs, ammunition, packs, and kits thrown away in the flight. As B—— and I got back to the town again, dawn was just coming on. We met S—— coming from brigade headquarters to find out the latest news. We told him. Prisoners and carts with the Turkish wounded came past us, which was a goodly sight, we thought, for the staff captain.

"D" Squadron, under "Crumps," a few minutes later, moved off mounted for the pursuit and followed ten miles over a road strewn with enemy kits. They captured the remnants of the force, which, we found out, was part of the garrison of Haifa attempting to reach Tiberias, and was intercepted by us. We killed a good many and got over 300 prisoners, besides several machine-guns, only having two men slightly wounded ourselves, and I believe the force attacking was over 700 effective rifles.

Breakfast was, as usual, at 7 o'clock—a jolly good one, too. It was a charming Sunday morning, September 22, in Nazareth, and the church bells were ringing. The good Nazarenes—at least the Christian ones—were going about their streets in their Sunday best, as though it was the ordinary thing for a British force to enter their town and *strafe* the king's enemies on their main highway.

That Sunday was a day of rest. B—— and I wandered over the battlefield in the morning. I saw L—— in the orphanage afterwards and he showed me a piece of lead he'd found embedded in the leather of his boot. Later in the day L—— began collecting all the guns in the town, as some of the inhabitants, probably Mohammedans, were unfriendly. Our telephone wires had been tapped and also cut. Regimental headquarters decided to move into a more comfortable convent, where German officers had lived. There was a comfortable mess and the place was electric lit. Two German medical officers and a German Red Cross sister still remained, but from the state of the rooms one could imagine the hurried departure of the remainder. Facing the stairs was a huge picture of the Kaiser and round the walls maps of the various fronts. One map of the western front had the various phases of the spring advance marked in, in ink. They must have thought they'd won the war then.

Orders came in the evening to march on Acre at 4:30 next morning. Rations were late arriving, and it was midnight by the time we lay down for the three hours' sleep. The Australians relieved us, and we moved off in the darkness with "B" Squadron as advanced guard.

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It was rather amusing to see the kit on the small gradients on the road which had been thrown away by the enemy in his rout that night. We got to Acre about half past 4 in the afternoon and camped just north of the town, occupying a near-by house for our mess. "B" Squadron didn't get back till dusk, as they were chasing Turks along the shore. They captured about 150 prisoners, including a naval officer and some sailors. There were camels and bullocks in the collection, too. An Indian non-commissioned officer was killed chasing a Turk. An Indian officer, with his patrol of twelve men, charged and captured two field guns which managed to let off two rounds at us. Wonder how the brigade capturing Haifa yesterday got on? We saw quite a lot of shelling across the bay yesterday. We weren't on outpost duty last night, so it was our first good night's sleep.

B—— has been made military governor of Acre. W—— and I went into the town to see him this morning. He looked most imposing as an official, sitting in his office, with all the municipal authorities round him receiving instructions and proclamations. He's Indian Civil Service, you know, and there's nobody more capable or who loves that kind of work more than he. The inhabitants wouldn't believe him when he told them there was a broad-gauge railway from Cairo to Jerusalem, and that he was on leave in Alexandria on the 16th of this month.

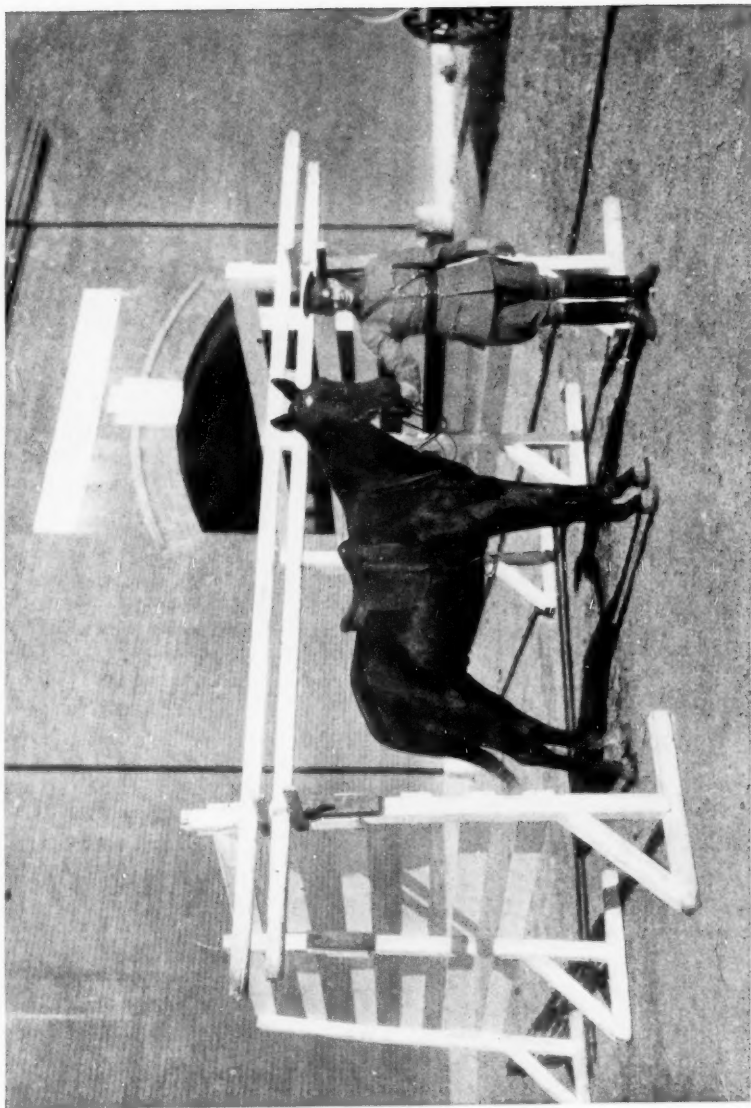
Acre is quite a clean town, with fairly wide streets for the East. The population are getting confidence and opening their shops again. All along the streets one sees huge cannon-balls and pieces of old guns, the remains of Napoleon's "stunt."

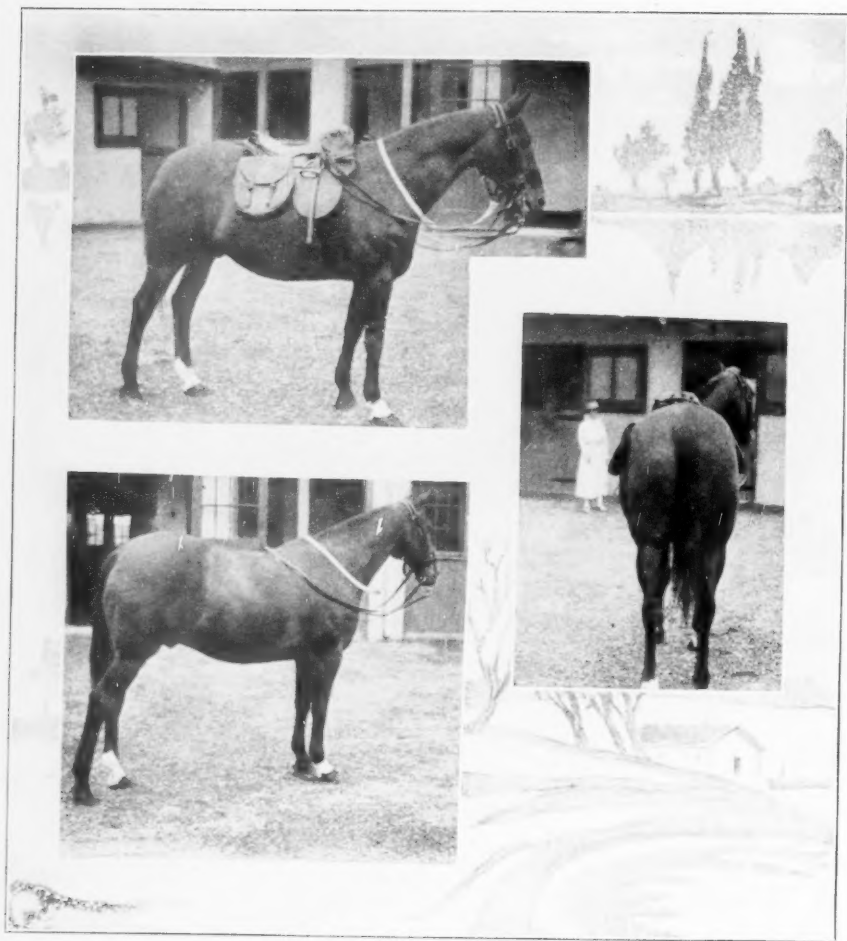
D——, C——, and I went for a bathe this afternoon. The bay of Acre is perfectly lovely, with a wonderful shore of hard sand. You can wade out for over three hundred yards on the sand bottom without being over your head, and we rode our horses in naked. I haven't had such a good time for ages. We're probably resting two or three days here, but I expect we shall have to push on to Damascus soon. It seems a long, long way.

Congratulations on the division's success came from the corps commander today. One feels that the war at last is really beginning to turn in our favor.



Captain Herbert E. Watkins, 13th Cavalry, and "Diamond," the Troop A, 13th Cavalry, horse that won the "free for all high jump" at the Western National Stock Show, January, 1923, with a jump of 6 feet 6 inches. "Diamond" stands 15.2 and weighs 900. Captain Watkins with his equipment weighed 180. The top bar in the picture is set at 6 feet 6 inches. (See Regimental Notes, 13th Cavalry.)





A CAVALRY MOUNT

An Ideal Type of Cavalry Horse

BY

EDWARD H. CARLE, Ex-First Lieutenant, 303d Ammunition Train,
78th Division

IF we had had a division of cavalry, or even a few troops, just before the armistice was signed, the figures that represented the Hun prisoners would have been very much larger. The country through which we marched, ending up not many miles from Sedan, was a beautiful, open, galloping country, with no wire entanglements and no trenches. Just think of the opportunity that was lost!

I heard great praise in France for the American draft-horse, and I certainly agree that this praise was well deserved. But, on the other hand, it is not believed that we have any cavalry horses to amount to anything in this country. Cavalry today must be able to gallop; when they hit, it certainly must be with great speed. After a long, hard march, if men are asked to fight, they are better able to do so if they have been mounted on horses that have good action—in other words, that are good movers.

The accompanying photographs display, it seems to me, a very fine type of cavalry horse for the following reasons: Because he is 15.1½ hands high, unshod. A horse for cavalry purposes over 15.2, and certainly over 15.3, is, in my judgment, unsuitable. The smaller horse will thrive on much less forage; he is a great deal easier to mount, and is more adapted to warfare conditions where a man has to saddle a horse with full equipment in the dark, under shell fire. Moreover, such a horse is very short from his knees to the ground and measures 8½ inches under the knee and 9½ inches under the hock, which is a balance. Again, he girths 6 feet 4 inches and has a short back and good loins, so necessary for one that has to carry weight, and is well ribbed up, and is therefore an easy keeper, carrying his dinner with him. The horse in the photograph weighed 1,250 pounds when I took the picture, but he was very big and fat at the time. I should hazard a guess that his weight, when fit, was from 1,075 to 1,100. Then, too, this type of horse is fast. (He has proved that he can gallop, for he has carried our huntsman brilliantly through many hard days with hounds.) And, lastly, because he is up to weight.

The next question is how to produce this horse in numbers. Breeding is a lottery, more or less, and is a most expensive undertaking. A breeder has to take what God gives him, the good with the bad. It is not thought that such a horse can be produced without at least two crosses of thoroughbred blood, and probably three, taking for granted, of course, that the first cross be on a common draft mare.

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The result could be accomplished in a shorter time if a start could be made on a mare having more blood, but I do not believe there are many such in the Government service. Company "E" of the 303d Ammunition Train had a very fine lot of draft animals at Camp Dix, N. J., before the 78th Division went overseas, and there were a good many mares in the lot that were most useful types for army draft purposes. Many of these were an excellent type to breed. As Company "E," however, did not take any animals with them, let us hope that all the best of these mares are now available for breeding purposes. The mares that made the greatest appeal, both for draft and for breeding, averaged from 15.2 to 15.3 and weighed from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds. Apparently, they were mostly grade Percherons.

It is believed that this sort of mare—and there ought to be many available—should make an admirable brood mare for a beginning, and the second or third cross of thoroughbred blood would, it is thought, give great chances of producing a very fine cavalry horse. I see no reason why the first cross should not be a useful all-round light draft-horse.

The horse whose photograph is here shown has two crosses of thoroughbred. He is by a thoroughbred and out of a mare by a thoroughbred, which mare was out of a common work-mare. He was bred in Virginia.

The Government has at present a very fine lot of thoroughbred stallions, among them *Marse Henry*, foaled 1913 by *Ben Brush* (a wonderful sire and winner of the Suburban Handicap) out of *Nun's Cloth*; *Adams Express*, foaled 1908 by *Adam-Frederica* (this horse won the stallion class at the National Horse Show in New York in November, 1919); *Square Set*, 1914 by *Duke of Ormonde-Dora I*; *Light Arms*, 1909, by *Labrador-Light Shot*; *O'Sullivan*, 1910, by *Oddfellow-Rosinante*; *Achievement*, 1913, by *Hastings* (a very successful sire) *Achieve*; *Ed. Roche*, 1914, by *The Commoner-Niazus*.

I feel reasonably sure of the ultimate success of this Government breeding scheme if the mares are selected with as much judgment as the stallions have been. I also hope that men experienced in the care of thoroughbred stallions may be placed in charge of them. It is not fair to the gentlemen that have so generously donated several of these stallions not to have them well looked after.



With the German Cavalry Advance in 1914

The following narrative consists of portions of an account entitled *3,000 Kilometers with the Guard Cavalry*, by Dr. Vogel, the division chaplain, translated by Colonel N. F. McClure, cavalry, with the assistance of Master-Sergeant Harry Bell, U. S. Army, retired. For the benefit of officers on duty at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, it should be noted that Colonel McClure has deposited two copies of the complete translation of this material at the General Service Schools and the Cavalry School. This lively and interesting diary has sufficient repute to be used as one of the many sources for the newly published British "History of the Great War Based on Official Documents" (compiled by Brigadier-General J. E. Edmonds).

THROUGH BELGIUM—PATROL ENCOUNTERS

THE mission of the two divisions (Guard and 5th) of the 1st Cavalry Corps under Baron von Richthofen was to reconnoiter through the Ardennes forest, in the direction of Dinant, on the Meuse and beyond; but as an advance of strong French forces from the Belgian garrison of Arlon against the stationary Rhenish Infantry Division on frontier guard at Luxemburg appeared not unlikely on the next day or the day after, the leader decided to keep in touch with that division, so as to be able in such a contingency to support it. For that reason not Wiltz, in Luxemburg, as originally intended, but Diekirch was selected as the march objective, and accordingly the advance commenced the next morning.

The first day of our march was in a torrential rain, which made it uncommonly difficult ascending and descending the precipitous mountains and the serpentine Eifel roads. The teams of the ration, forage, and baggage trains were well fitted for the level roads of Brandenburg, but were hardly equal to this country, especially during such weather. So on this first day slidings off the road and other misfortunes were unavoidable, and arrangements for having the troops help out were necessary.

At the village of Roth we crossed the German-Luxemburg frontier and immediately got news that an enemy cavalry division had left at noon in the direction of the frontier beyond Arlon. We prepared ourselves to meet the enemy, and the artillery went into position on the steep Herren Mountains with a spirit of warlike enthusiasm. But, although we watched and strained our eyes, the wished-for target did not appear.

So the following evening we pushed on to the town of Diekirch, on the Sauer, where the headquarters occupied a large inn. About 3 o'clock the next morning the division moved toward Medernach, again in the hope of being able to cross swords with the enemy. However, the sought-for antagonist did not appear. All searching patrols reported with much accord that streets and

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roads were free from enemy, and shortly we received positive information that the enemy's troops had evacuated Arlon. Having passed Castle Mountain, the residence of the young Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, we came toward noon to Ettlebrück, which was occupied by two German Landsturm companies. So, being assured that the Rhenish Division needed no support, we again took up our previously ordered reconnoitering duties, and the division sent two reconnoitering squadrons toward the Namur-Dinant line. Each squadron was strengthened with additional munitions wagons, medical pack-horses, and forage wagons requisitioned from the country. . . . We established satisfactory communication with the reconnoitering squadrons through wireless in the course of the night. Their messages clearly proved that the roads to be used by us were free of the enemy.

BATTLE IN BELGIUM TO THE EAST OF THE MEUSE

Joyous pride filled the hearts of Captain von Levetzow and the troops of his reconnoitering squadron. They were to be the first of the whole Cavalry Corps to cross the Belgian frontier to open the way and hunt out the enemy. They were imbued with the hopeful enthusiasm of cavalry spirit and the lust for battle. What would this ride bring us? What awaits us yonder behind the forest-covered mountains? But avaunt such thoughts: A short adieu, a hand clasp, "Good luck; God speed!" resounded back, and the squadron trotted away. Soon the connecting files were stretched out, a patrol went straight ahead, a second dropped off to the right, a third to the left; then over the border, and the picture changes. Strong trees lie across the highroad, telephone poles and wires, farm implements and vehicles—in short, everything in the nature of defensive material which the Belgians were able to procure in the neighborhood had been made use of for many kilometers to make the way impassable, and thus allow time to make preparations for delaying the expected German invasion. But we did not trifle long; the inhabitants were energetically called upon and they were forced to turn all their beautiful obstacles round about by the sweat of their brow, and it was not very long before the road to the first hostile city, Bastogne, was open.

The captain called a halt. He himself rode ahead with a strong platoon of men; pistols and carbines were ready, for who could know what sort of a reception we might receive? The citizens were cold, but not hostile; so no resort to our weapons was necessary. The first objective was the post-office, in order to effect a destruction of the telephone and telegraph centrals, thereby preventing the sending of news and warning of the march of our troops to the interior of the country. Immediately, also, the sacks of mail on hand were confiscated, and as soon as we found time we went over the letters, from which we gained many important facts about the location, strength, and intentions of the enemy. . . .

WITH THE GERMAN CAVALRY ADVANCE IN 1914

The following day brought us for the first time in contact with hostile troops. The squadron, having continued the advance, found itself in the large forest of St. Hubert, when suddenly, at a distance of a few hundred meters, the patrol in front of the point was fired upon. Our troopers had again struck a blockaded highway, and therefore led their horses close alongside a small forest road, when all of a sudden, from behind the trees, French dragoons rose up and opened a lively fire upon them. Soon more and more of the enemy appeared and we were opposed by a good half squadron, whose manifest purpose was to fall upon our troops from the obscure wooded terrain as soon as we arrived in front of the barricade. With quick resolution, however, the eight men under the leadership of Sergeant-Major Kochel opened a very heavy fire, while the captain deployed a number of cyclists, who hurriedly extended beyond and outflanked the French skirmishers. The surprise was so complete that they turned back as quickly as possible and fled at a gallop. Several of them had not escaped the German bullets, and among other things the riding whip and the blood-bespattered helmet of the badly wounded enemy's leader were the first war booty of this opening engagement.

About noon the squadron moved into the village of Champlon. Here likewise it was necessary, in order to continue the advance, to have the obstacles piled up in the road removed. As the native population had put the obstacles on the road, they were now required to remove them. Their obstinacy was quickly broken by the seizure of several hostages. Despite the seriousness of the situation it was certainly a humorous spectacle, as hundreds of the yet stubborn people went rapidly to work, after they had heard the threat that those arrested as hostages would be shot if the people refused to remove the obstacles from the road. And much quicker than they were set up the barricades throughout the distance of a kilometer were removed. In the meantime, in the village itself, the post-office was seized and searched. In the current outgoing mail was found a letter to be forwarded, from which the important information was brought to light that in the immediate vicinity a French flying-machine had come down quite close by and was now concealed in the forest. But a young man from the village who it was evident had knowledge of the letter doubtless knew the exact place of concealment. He was seized and found it convenient to yield to circumstances; but it was, nevertheless, only after the third demand, backed up by Jena's pistol, that he pointed out the location. A brand-new Voisin double-decker was found, the pilot of which had had the intention of staying in the rear of the German troops and obtaining information as to their movements, strength, and composition. Unfortunately, it was impossible for the squadron to salvage the aircraft, as it was completely wrecked. The pilot had escaped.

It was further ascertained that hostile cavalry was concealed in the woods. Undoubtedly they were in touch with the villagers and a night attack upon the squadron in the town seemed to the captain not at all improbable. For

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that reason, at 10 o'clock he suddenly broke camp, that we might leave the narrow wooded valley and take possession of higher ground. In order to avoid all noise, the wheels of the wireless wagons were wrapped with straw, and marching quietly, on both sides of the road, we set out.

We had the feeling that we were accompanied on the ride by spies. All the time we could hear the dried twigs snapping in the underbrush. Toward morning, at 4 o'clock, two hostile squadrons were reported beyond the forest, but as the dragoons deployed to the attack, this enemy was soon driven away.

In Rockfort it chanced that we seized a freight train ready to depart, which was laden with forage and oats. That night the squadron, surrounded by hostile cavalry, bivouacked secretly in the forest, and the next morning we were relieved of the reconnaissance service by troops from the division, to the regret of both officers and men, who would have liked to have a sharp engagement with an enemy worthy of their steel.

ADVANCE OF THE DIVISION

On the morning of August 10 the division, following its reconnoitering squadrons, crossed the Belgium-Luxemburg frontier at Donkholz. An airplane appeared over us and was at once taken under carbine fire, without results, it is true, as we saw it swing gracefully away. On this day the main body received sharp fire and the maneuvers of the previous days, such as the ride through Luxemburg, gave way to the serious business of war.

The Guard-Corps Regiment was the advance guard and the patrol in front of the point was commanded by Lieutenant Count Frederick Solms. In Sibret, a town southwest of Bastogne, the point ran into a patrol of Lieutenant Count Henry Lehndorff, of the Guard-Cuirassier Regiment, which had the task of finding out whether there were hostile troops moving along that road. In the railroad station, along the railroad, in the city itself, things looked suspicious; and at the very moment that the troops loosened curb chains to water, both patrols were suddenly attacked by a squadron of hostile dragoons, and, at the same time, still other hostile platoons appeared around a bend in the road, galloping toward them.

One of the hand-grenades thrown by the opposing side, by the unaccustomed noise of its powerful explosion, added to the surprise and confusion. Every one fired, thrust with their lances, and defended themselves with the sword as best they could. Two cuirassiers fell; others went down with their horses or were wounded; of two others who were in the act of watering, one promptly held the horses, while the other, from the garden, fired with his carbine into the hostile dragoons, using "rapid fire."

Count Lehndorff brought down the hostile leader by means of a well-aimed shot in the forehead, so that the assailants desisted from the attack. Count Solms was able to rally his detachment behind the railway embankment and even to take with him his wounded, whom the people had threatened to kill.

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Upon the receipt of the news of this mishap three squadrons of the same Uhlan regiment set out from Bastogne for Sibret. The hostile cavalry made itself scarce and could not make another stand, but one of our cuirassiers held prisoner in an outhouse was set free. Toward noon the division moved back to Bastogne and the headquarters occupied the hotel Lebrun. . . .

Things were less peaceable at our headquarters. The news came in that a patrol of the 3d Guard Uhlan Regiment, under Lieutenant Baron von Brandenstein, to whom had been given the aspirant officer, Lieutenant Baron von Geuder, had been almost annihilated at the village of Tillet. Indeed, the patrol had allowed itself to be surprised while watering their horses. Lieutenant von Brandenstein fell wounded into captivity and Baron von Geuder was killed. A platoon of the 3d Guard Uhlan Regiment, led by Lieutenant Baron von Gueder, brother of the fallen aspirant, was sent out forthwith to retaliate and to take over the service of security for the future.

In the city, during the night, some dark forms approached the crossing over the railway for the purpose of blowing it up, but our outposts drove them away. Very early, about 5 o'clock, we did not know whether it was done accidentally or deliberately, the roof of the hotel in which His Excellency Baron von Richthofen was quartered burst into flames. . . .

During this advance through the Ardennes forest a French infantry division, which had arrived at Liege too late, passed us by, on the west side of those mountain ridges, on its way to France, neglecting in the most astonishing manner to block the narrow, heavily wooded defile on the road being used by the invading cavalry column. This could easily have been accomplished with the assistance of a few machine-guns.

The movement of the trains, especially of the heavy automobile trucks in the Ardennes Mountains, as in the Eifel Mountains, was very difficult, and this was all the more true because on narrow mountain roads separate baggage trains cannot be crowded together. On account of the continually belated arrival of the regimental baggage into camp, due to this crowding, the supply of the regiment was very difficult.

In the evening information was received again of the approach of hostile troops. We at once saddled again and took up a position in readiness, so as to be able to meet the enemy's attack, to move out and fall upon him. Unfortunately, the information proved to be erroneous and it was only toward morning that we were able to secure warm food for the men. . . .

In Marche the Guard Rifle Battalion, which for five days had been protecting the frontier at Malmedy, joined the division. An inspector from His Majesty brought with him a spy with the commission that the battalion was to escort the man as far as possible toward the French frontier. The history of his life was a variegated one: Pupil at the Potsdam non-commissioned officers'

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school, member of the Foreign Legion, ten years in America, now serving in the German Army. His diary of fifty-two pages had a different handwriting on each page. Though early in the morning a French cavalry division had left the city, departing in the direction of Givet, nevertheless First Lieutenant von Natzmer succeeded after a cautious automobile journey in letting the spy out at a wood not far from Givet, and disguised as a peaceful peasant, a short pipe in his mouth, he cried, "Good-bye until we meet in Paris," and sprang into the bushes at the side of the road. . . .

PATROL RIDES

The first patrol which was sent against the enemy fell to the lot of the Bodyguard Squadron of the Guard-du-Corps Regiment, commanded by Captain Baron of Inn and Knyphausen, under Lieutenant Landgrave Fugger. This patrol of ten men broke camp early, August 6, at Banter, on the Luxemburg frontier, crossed the mountains of the Grand Duke's dominions, and reached the vicinity of Bastogne.

The two troopers in advance of the point, Kaufert and Rohloff, when only 200 meters from the railroad station, discovered that hostile cavalry had just detrained there. However, they were seen, and the enemy at once sent a squadron to follow them. The patrol at once left the road, moved northwest, and took cover in a wood near Bizory. There it was hemmed in on three sides and was in a ticklish place for two hours, while a storm with heavy mists set in. Suddenly was heard the clattering of hoofs from a runaway horse, which was captured, and from the brand on him it was established that he was from the 16th French Dragoons. So it was learned with whom we had to do for the moment. Sergeant Theilke and Lance Corporal Schrader reconnoitered the terrain and discovered that the road to the east, toward Margaret, was clear of the enemy. They left the wood with long distances between troopers and at an accelerated pace and got back without any losses. . . .

August 11, 1914, a squadron of the 3d Guard Uhlan Regiment had to provide two patrols. One was to reconnoiter toward the Meuse and the other toward Custinne. The leadership of the latter fell to Lieutenant Johann August, Prince of Stolberg-Rossla. Early in the morning, at 4 o'clock, the patrol rode forth in all haste, after being strengthened by a cup of hot coffee.

It was a beautiful summer morning. Light mists hung over the luxuriant meadows and commons of Belgium. Here and there could be seen German pickets and likewise patrols of other organizations coming back. The deepest peace seemed to prevail everywhere. With great satisfaction the leader again inspected his men, all of them men in whom he could implicitly trust and who, like himself, were anxious to do their full soldier's duty in a reconnoitering patrol, but were impatient to attack the enemy.

The village of Montgautier was found free of the enemy. No traces were found of automobile trucks having been used to hurry reconnoitering infantry

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to the front, though this was naturally what might have been surmised. In Custinne likewise nothing could be ascertained as to the enemy. The patrol was right on the route of advance of the 5th Cavalry Division operating with us; it was not necessary to cover the ground twice, so it could return. For that reason the Prince dismounted in a little wood two kilometers northeast of the village and wrote his message. It was about 9:45 a. m., and just then there came galloping toward them, along the highway from the village, a sergeant-major and eight men of another regiment, who cried out that they were pursued by a hostile squadron. Immediately there appeared, only 500 meters away, a platoon of the enemy, who were coming toward them in hot pursuit. The other patrol had disappeared, and the Prince, having sent two men back to the division with a message, was alone with only five Uhlans. Now was the time to be quick, determined, cautious. The orderly, Plewnia, was sent into the wood with the led horses. The others took possession of the ditch alongside of the road and brought their carbines to a "ready." Hearts throbbed, muscles hardened, eyes glanced along the sights at the unsuspecting oncoming target. Like a whirlwind the hostile platoon, sixteen dragoons from Rheims, rushed on in column of fours. Now cracked the volley of the little squad into their ranks. The horses were startled and threw their riders. Those who tumbled down dead and wounded were left behind. There was scarcely time to reload before the second platoon was already upon them. It fared no better than the preceding one. Bending the upper parts of their bodies behind the necks of their horses to protect themselves, the French troopers, with loud cries, drove their steeds at top speed, making use of their lances only, which they turned as best they could. Only the officers and a few of the non-commissioned officers fired their revolvers blindly in charging by. Badly wounded, the leader of the squadron, a first lieutenant, sank to the ground with his dead horse near Prince Stolberg. But our patrol had also a casualty to mourn. The steadfast orderly had received a pistol bullet which passed through his abdomen and spine, and he lay on the ground severely wounded. Though the shadows of death hung over him, he held tightly in his stiffening hand the bridles of the horses that had been entrusted to him. He died almost at once in the arms of his chief, who hastened to him. Then on came the third and strongest platoon of the hostile squadron. The Prince seized the carbine of the dead orderly, for his pistol had been emptied twice. He opened fire with the rest of the cartridges on the advancing enemy, who likewise played in hard luck. Besides the dead men, there lay twenty horses in the road. Lieutenant Derman and ten other wounded were taken prisoners. The French officer asked the Prince not to shoot him, as was the custom among the Germans with their prisoners, because he was a married man and had children. He carried maps of the vicinity of Strasbourg, Mayence, and Wurzburg. . . .

But it did not always go so well and so gloriously; on the contrary losses were often heavy. About this time a message was brought in by an airplane

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that a hostile battalion had crossed the Meuse. A patrol of twenty men was sent out to obtain information. They started out early at 6:30 a. m. The villages through which they passed were along a narrow road and the troopers could have cut the telegraph and telephone lines without difficulty. Toward 2 o'clock they reached Yvoir, on the Meuse. There stood in the door of a house located just at the outskirts of the village the owner of the house and his two daughters. "Have the French been here?" asked the patrol leader. "Indeed they have, this forenoon," was the answer. To the left of the road lay quite a steep height, covered with thickets; the patrol turned off toward this to look over the country better. Scarcely had they reached it when from the road ditches below, which were held by hostile riflemen, a skirmish line deployed, with men at five-pace intervals, which opened fire upon the hill. Probably they were notified of the patrol's approach by telephone, as the destruction of the telephone line between the last village and Yvoir had been neglected. The height was too steep to attack forward mounted, there was no cover from fire on top, and to the rear the hill fell precipitously to the Meuse; so there was nothing left to do but to go back the way they had come and seek escape and salvation by the road running oblique to the main highway. Some of the men who rode young remounts, which now became unmanageable, did not mount the animals quickly enough and were shot; others fell on the way. The leader tumbled down also, but made good his escape on foot into the brush, while his horse ran away. One man whose animal went down with eight bullets in him sprang upon a loose horse and escaped.

In the next village it was found that only five had escaped, of whom two were wounded. The unhurt men joined their regiment and the others were captured. One was shot; the other reached Namur, where, due to the fall of the fortress, he was soon set free. One other sent word later of his imprisonment in England. The leader came back on foot the third day with one man on a bicycle. He had doubled himself up in a fox-hole on the steep reverse slope of the hill and had to stay in those cramped quarters the rest of the day and half the night. He saw how the French buried his fallen comrades and heard how the villagers, until 1 o'clock in the morning, celebrated the "victory" at the grave with yells and cries. . . .

On the 16th Captain Count Dohna, in command of a reconnoitering squadron of the Guard-Cuirassier Regiment, was sent to the line Custin-Houy. The point, commanded by First Lieutenant von Gagern, received a very severe fire from French cyclists concealed in a small wood. It turned aside without sending word back and reconnoitered toward Houy. For this reason the two patrols following, commanded by Sergeant-Major Quielitz and Stark, were completely shot to pieces. Stark turned back alone on foot. Quielitz fell under his horse, severely wounded, but his soldierly duty outweighed all need of help. "Get a message back, a message!" he cried to the members of his platoon. He was taken prisoner by the French. . . .

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COMBAT IN BELGIUM BEYOND THE MEUSE

From Huy the division continued its march northerly toward Namur and behind the 2nd Army, in order to reach the right flank, as directed. On the way we saw again the cannonading of Namur, this time from the other side, and passed through many devastated villages. For the night both headquarters stopped at the Petit Leez Farm. At a long table in the farm yard we ate by very dim lights, while most of the personnel slept in the hay-loft of the stable.

On the following morning we came through GambLOUR, a large Belgian factory town, in which we again found ruined houses. At the western outlet of the town we found a large field storehouse, with bread and oats collected there. It was announced that the troops going through could take from these supplies what they needed. Every one thought that a hard march was to be expected, and it was easier to take things from a well-filled storehouse than to rustle for them outside. Therefore permission was given for each to take what he wished. To his usual pack, each of our dragoons added a loaf of issue bread under each arm and one buttoned inside of his blouse, and thus, laden with loaves of bread, he sprang into a gallop across country to rejoin his regiment, a true circus-rider. . . .

In the village of Estinne, where the led horses were held, the shell explosions were followed by the hurling of roof tiles and pieces of the walls down upon us. The animals, becoming restless from all this turmoil, broke loose, and two hundred led horses, with packed saddles, charged down the main street, massed as in war; and all that was in their way or tried to stop them was carried along with them. They halted in the market-place and an opportunity came to round them up and catch them.

Crash! A shell burst in the church tower and a piece of the gable came rumbling down, plowing up the ground.

Frightened again, milling around anew; and then the wild flight of the column!

It looked for a while as though there would be two squadrons of the regiment without horses, so badly were they scattered. But in war it appears that things sometimes come out better than is expected; and so was it here. The wild mob of led horses fled in a dense mass toward the open entrance of a stock inclosure, into which they went, and were soon easily and completely secured. . . .

OUR FIRST DAY IN FRANCE

During the noon hour the division received orders for further pursuit of the hostile forces defeated in the battle of Mons and to reach Sars Potories, in

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France, the same evening. "Boots and saddles" was sounded and we took a southerly direction, keeping always parallel to the French-Belgian frontier.

Between Merbes and Sars la Buisserie we rode over a battlefield upon which the Westphalian Corps had victoriously thrown the enemy back, but with heavy losses to themselves. A large freight yard, over which the battle had raged, was still burning; there were crater-like holes, from 4 to 5 meters in diameter, made by the explosions of the shells of our heavy guns; abandoned limbers standing about indicated the position given up by the hostile artillery. The underbrush of the woods concealed the corpses of the enemy. After crossing the Sambre River, on the highway from Thuin to Beaumont, the hubbub of fleeing inhabitants grew worse.

On foot, in wagons, in carts, they were running away in their uncertainty, taking with them a few domestic animals and only such household effects as were necessary—the men with solemn mien, the women frightened, the old folks dumfounded. These men had scowling countenances, the women were full of anxiety, the old people met us with stolid, defiant looks—and then the children! Our officers told me many times, later on, that as soon as these fleeing children looked them in the eye it would cut them to the heart. Did the German father unconsciously think of his own children at home?

Powerful masses of marching infantry and ammunition and baggage columns were taken along with us. One would ride at a trot, then walk, then dismount and lead; then again trot, walk, and so on without rest, without watering, thus ever forward.

Soon lively hurrahs began to burst forth, and then the "Watch on the Rhine" from the regiments on the right and left of us, which were crossing the French frontier on parallel roads. From the wagon of a baggage train halted in a sunken road my colleague, Grunwaldt, from Dusseldorf, called to me, but I could not halt and give him a handshake, for we were very crowded in this flood moving to the front in the growing darkness, composed of roads full of troops and columns, from the headquarters on down, and should one leave his place he would never find it again that day.

At 10 o'clock we came to the little Belgian city of Sivry. In order to hold up the advance of the Germans, the retreating French had without hesitation recklessly set on fire this little city of their allies. It was burning in every street. The large church in the market-place, even to the roof timbers of the massive towers, was one mass of flames. Troops of all kinds pushed into and through the town. The harsh rattling of the gun carriages, the shouting of orders, the cries of the inhabitants, the crashing of falling timbers, the crackling of falling roofs were heard; in all directions were seen flying sparks and frightened horses. It was a war picture of the night, beautiful to look upon indeed. For a long time the light of the burning city helped us to find our way in the dark through the forest. In rear of the town of Sivry we soon crossed the French frontier.

The Fourth Austrian Cavalry Division in the Fight at Volchkovtsy, August 21, 1914

BY

General N. N. GOLOVINE

(Translated by Colonel A. M. Nikolaieff)

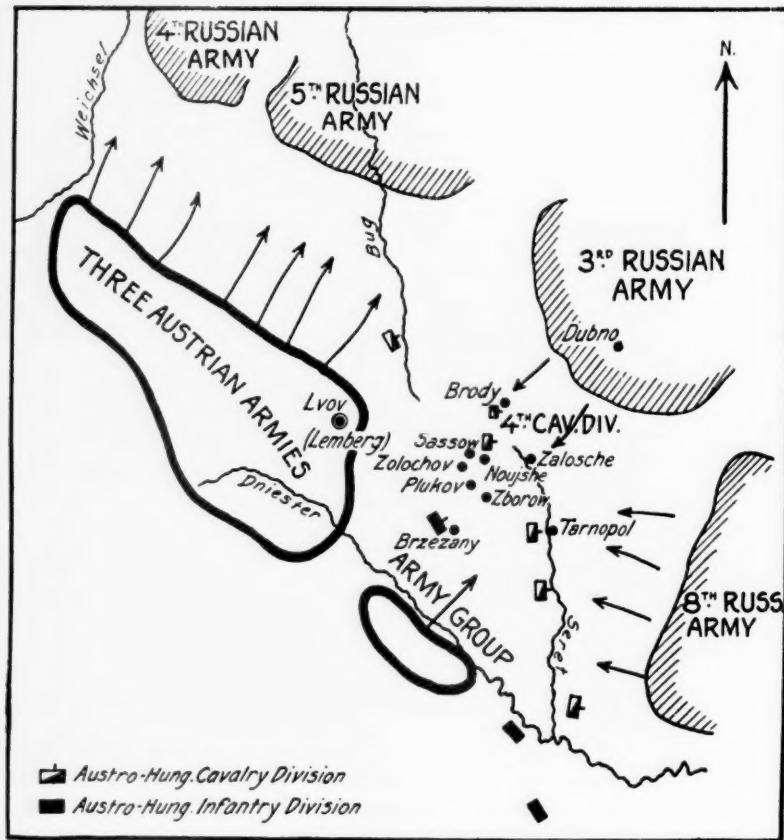
IN THE beginning of this article the author considers it his duty to express his deep gratitude to the officers of the Austro-Hungarian Imperial and Royal Army who were kind enough to furnish the author with information and letters. Of special value were data received from Colonel Baron Egon von Waldstätten and from the former chief of staff of the 4th Cavalry Division, General Oskar de Rövid Maxon. The information received from the first gave the fundamental facts; the personal impressions of the second helped to re-establish the true picture of the attack.

At the outbreak of the war three Austro-Hungarian armies (see Sketch 1) deployed their front from the river Vistula (Weichsel) to the city of Lvov (Lemberg) with the object of delivering a decisive blow to two Russian armies concentrating between the rivers Vistula and Bug. To protect the right flank from two other Russian armies, concentrating in the regions of Dubno and Proskourov, a group of two army corps with four cavalry divisions was left in eastern Galicia. The cavalry divisions, backed by strong infantry units, had as their direct task to prevent the Russian cavalry from breaking through the curtain covering the right flank of the Austro-Hungarian main forces, deployed between the Vistula and Lvov. This curtain on the 20th of August was on the line of the river Seret.

On the evening of the 20th of August, at the headquarters of the XI Austro-Hungarian Army Corps, information was received to the effect that strong Russian forces had occupied the crossing of the river Seret at Zalosche. The Army Corps commander sent to the 4th Cavalry Division the following telegram: "A strong mixed enemy detachment (*Gemischtes detachement*), with numerous cavalry and guns, is advancing through Oleiov on Zborov. The patrols of that detachment are two kilometers away from Zborov-Plukov. From Brzezany units (*fünf Teile*) of the 11th Infantry Division are directed to Zborov. They will arrive at that city tonight. From Tarnopol one cavalry division will be sent to Zborov. The 4th Cavalry Division will break up camp early in the morning and will advance on Zborov with the object of acting in the enemy's rear. Establishing liaison by telephone with Tarnopol, Zborov, and Plukov is desirable."

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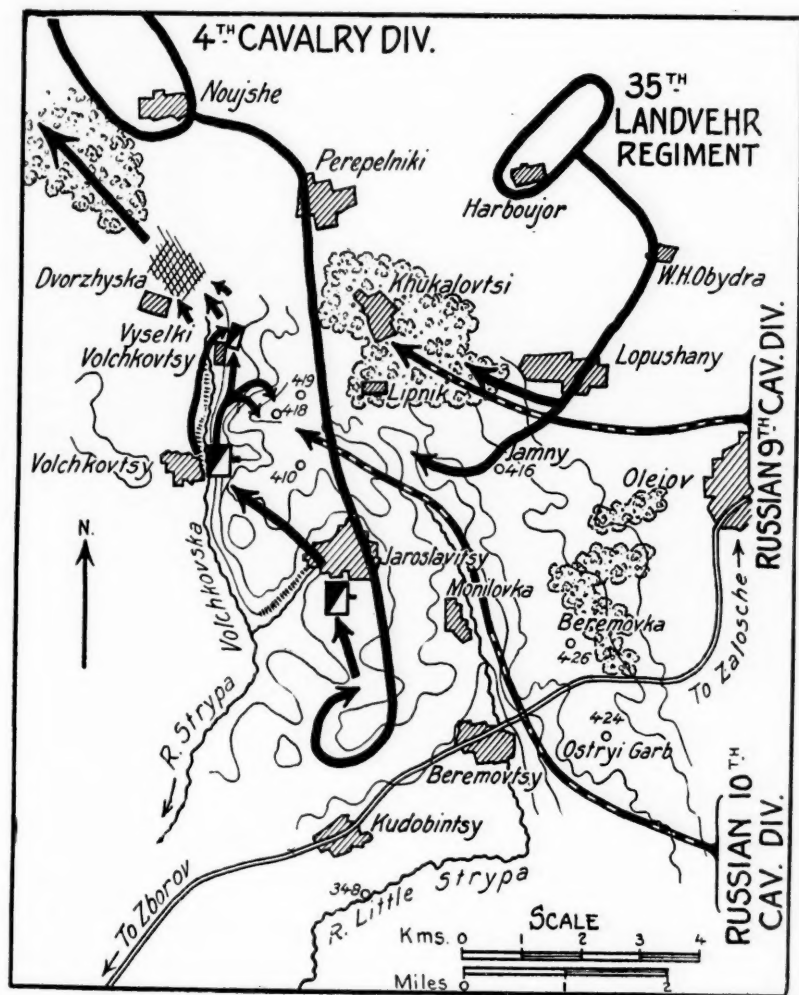
This telegram was received at the headquarters of the 4th Cavalry Division at 12:20 a. m. the night of August 20-21. The regiments and two horse batteries of the division were billeted that night in the neighborhood of the village Nouishe, and two battalions of the 35th Landwehr Regiment, attached to the division, in the neighborhood of the village Kharbouzov. Two squadrons with one horse battery, as well as one battalion of the 35th Landwehr Regiment, were detached and stationed in the neighborhood of Brody. Thus the total



SKETCH No. 1

Strategic Situation on August 21, 1914.

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SKETCH No. 2

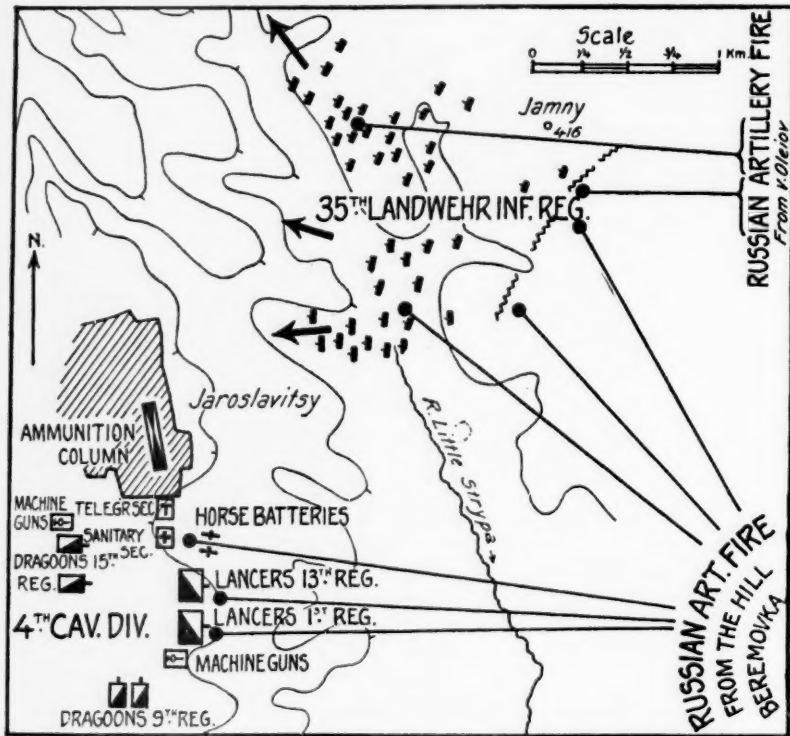
Movements of the 4th Cavalry Division in the Morning of August 21.

This sketch was kindly placed at the author's disposal by Colonel Baron Egon von Waldstätten, as were sketches 3 and 4 and material for sketch 5.

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strength of the division on the morning of August 21 was: 22 squadrons, 8 guns, 8 machine-guns, and 2 battalions of infantry.*

The commander of the division decided to start the movement of his cavalry units at 4 a. m. and to come up to the region of hills 418-419, which is



SKETCH No. 3

Position of the Units of the 4th Cavalry Division about 9 a. m.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| * 1st brigade: 1st Lancer Regiment..... | 6 squadrons. |
| 15th Dragoon Regiment..... | 6 squadrons. |
| Machine-gun Section..... | 4 machine-guns. |
| 2d brigade: 13th Lancer Regiment..... | 6 squadrons. |
| 9th Dragoon Regiment..... | 4 squadrons. |
| Machine-gun Section..... | 4 machine-guns. |
| Horse artillery: 11th Horse Artillery group: 1st and 3d Batteries.. | 8 guns. |
| Infantry: 35th Landwehr Regiment: 1st and 2d Battalions..... | 2 battalions. |

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the nearest elevated watershed on the surrounding hilly ground, in order to wait there until the situation cleared up. He sent the 35th Landwehr Regiment to the village W. H. Obydra.

About 6 a. m. a report was received to the effect that the enemy had already occupied the city of Zborov. General Zarembo decided to move further to the south and to reach with his cavalry units the road Oleiov-Zborov and with the infantry units the hill Jamny (416). The village Kudobintsy was not yet reached, when the division commander received new information to the effect that the main body of the enemy were still in the region of Oleiov and the units of the 11th Infantry Division had not yet arrived at Zborov. General Zarembo turned the division back and the latter, formed in regimental columns, stood directly to the south of the village Iaroslavitsy, covered by the ridge which followed the western edge of that village. (See Sketch 3.) It was about 9 a. m.

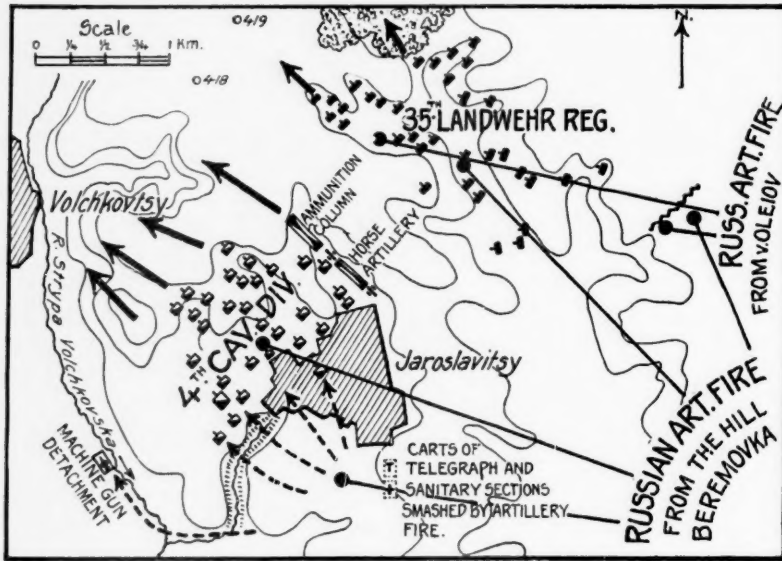
At that time information was received from the infantry to the effect that fire had been opened on it by strong Russian forces, advancing from Oleiov, and that the battalions of the 35th Landwehr Regiment had suffered heavy losses and had been forced to fall back on Khukalovtsy. Artillery firing was heard in the direction of Oleiov. At the same time, from the hills near the village Iaroslavitsy, Russian batteries occupying a position somewhere in the region of the hill Beremovka could be seen firing on Austrian infantry units, advancing from the hill Jamny in a southern direction. But soon those units could be seen flowing back. Enemy patrols appeared in the direction of the hills Beremovka and Ostryi Garb and columns of dust were visible, rising behind them.

Pursuing the retreating infantry units, the Russian batteries fired in the direction where, hidden in a valley, stood the columns of the 4th Cavalry Division. A score of shrapnel charges sent by the Russian guns burst over the two Lancer regiments and over the horse artillery, which had just taken up a position. (See Sketch 4.) I will let one of the Lancer squadron commanders describe the effect made by this unexpected artillery firing:

"On the 21st of August the division stopped to the south of the village Iaroslavitsy. The regiments were in 'mass' formations, with their front toward the village Oleiov. About 9 a. m. the commander of the division, who was on the left flank of the division, near a big haystack, called out all the senior officers, including the squadron commanders. At that time the Russian artillery opened fire from the direction of Oleiov, shooting above our heads at an unknown target. The commander of the division ordered our horse artillery to open fire on the enemy batteries. The latter immediately transferred their fire against our division. The first shots fell behind or burst high, then a few shrapnel burst right above the division. A panic started and the division ran away. The banks of a stream flowing in the rear of the division were steep. Regiments and squadrons got mixed up. The

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greater part of them turned to the right, through the village Jaroslavitsy. The whole mass galloped as far as the valley to the east of the village Volehkovtsy. The senior officers, who were near the haystack, came up in a group at a gallop, took the troops in hand, re-established order and drew them up. The losses from the artillery fire were not heavy. The men who ran straight ahead toward the stream suffered most."



SKETCH No. 4

Position of the Units of the 4th Cavalry Division about 9:15 a. m.

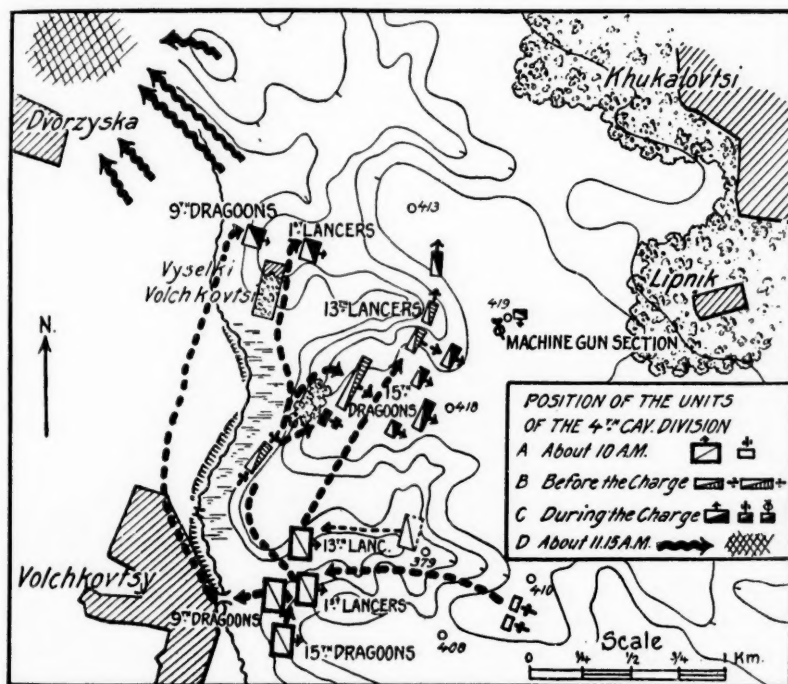
While the above-described incident was taking place the infantry continued to fall back (*Die Landwehr Infanterie setzt Rückzug unaufhaltsam fort*). The horse artillery batteries took up a position near hill 410 and a duel began between them and the Russian artillery firing from behind the hill Beremovka (426). In the meantime the division was assembling in regimental columns. (See Sketch 5.)

General Zarembo decided to move the division to the north, covering it from the enemy side by the ridge 418-419, with the purpose of acting later on against the enemy through Lipnik and the hill Jamny. That movement was carried out by the division, regiment after regiment taking cover in the folds of the ground. To the right and in front marched the 13th Lancer Regiment, with the object of getting over the hill 413; behind marched the 15th Dragoon Regiment and the horse batteries; to the left, along the valley of the river Strypa Volehkovska, marched the 1st Lancer Regiment, followed by the

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9th Dragoons. In the course of that movement, quite unexpectedly, the Russian cavalry was discovered coming up in close formation along the eastern slopes of the ridge 410-418-419. The distance between it and the division was not over 1,000 to 1,500 paces.

General Zarembo, who was near the 15th Dragoon Regiment, decided to charge the Russian cavalry immediately. He placed himself, together with his staff, in front of the Dragoons and personally led them to the charge. Moving forward, the 15th Dragoon Regiment took the following formation: Three squadrons in the first line, one squadron in echelon behind the right flank, one and a half squadrons behind the left flank (the other half squadron was detached). Almost simultaneously the advancing Russians were noticed by the 13th Lancer Regiment. The group of squadrons under Major Vidale,



SKETCH No. 5

Position of the Units of the 4th Cavalry Division about 10 a. m.

forming the second half of the regimental column, deployed its front, on his command, to the right and, following the example of its commander, charged. As to the group of squadrons that marched ahead, it galloped further to the

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north, because its commander had received an alarming report about the enemy's movement from the north. One of the machine-gun sections which had been marching with the 13th Lancer Regiment galloped, under the protection of half a squadron, to the hill 419 and opened a flanking fire against the charging Russian cavalry. Simultaneously with the charge of the 15th Lancers and 13th Dragoons, the 1st Horse Battery galloped and took up a position in front of a small wood, but was immediately shot to pieces by the Russian artillery. As to the 3d Battery, it did not succeed in taking up a position; the horses were killed, the limbers smashed, and it stuck, coming up, in a swampy valley.

The 9th Dragoon Regiment and the 1st Lancer Regiment did not take part in the attack. They were at that time in a valley to the north of Viselki Volchkovtsy and did not receive any orders. While they waited for an order, the fight of the 15th Dragoons and 13th Lancer Regiments ended in favor of the Russians. Seeing the general retreat, they fell back to the village Dvorzhyska, where the units of the division had been ordered by General Zarembo to assemble. But there again the gathering Austrian cavalry got under fire of the Russian horse artillery. The units of the 4th Cavalry Division continued their retreat farther to the northwest, in the direction of Kolotov, and finally gathered together near Sassov, about 20 kilometers away from the battlefield. (See Sketch 1.)

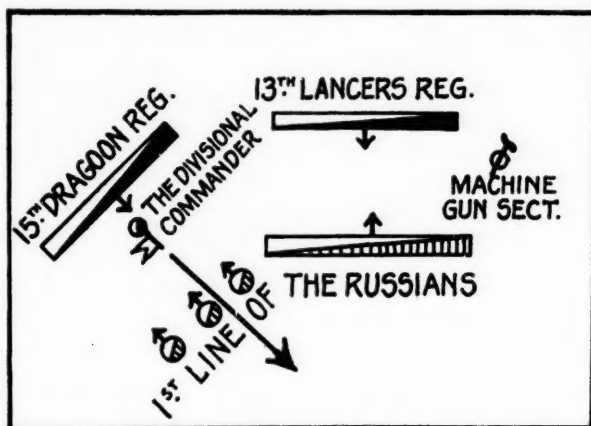
The above is a short statement of the events which took place in the 4th Cavalry Division during the fight of the 21st of August. Now let us take up the details of that cavalry encounter, which we gleaned from the statements of participants on the Austrian side.

Major, now General, Oszkar de Rövid Maxon, who on August 21, 1914, was chief of staff of the division, was kind enough to answer some of the questions I put to him. His testimony is of a special value in view of the fact that he took part personally in the encounter of the 15th Dragoon Regiment, or, as they were called, "The White Dragoons." Together with his division commander, they were the first to clash with the enemy. In the shock Major Maxon received one saber and two lance wounds. Then his horse, galloping farther ahead, fell in a ditch, overgrown with grass, and Major Maxon was severely bruised. One of the dragoons picked him up and carried him away from the fight.

According to the impressions of Major Maxon, the 15th Dragoons charged in a southeasterly direction against the left flank of the first Russian line. On Sketch 6 is shown the position of the two sides during the charge, as it appeared to him. "First we met," writes he, "a swarm of cavalymen, who had broken away from the Russian flank and lined up in front of us. (*Wir trafen daher zuerst auf einen Schwarm, der sich vom russischen Fluegel losgeloeest hatte und gegen uns Front machte.*) We passed it through (*Diesen durchritten wir*) and were confronted by units in close formation, constituting evidently the second line or the reserves."

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Let us remind the readers that the formation of the Russian 10th Cavalry Division consisted of one line, with two Hussar squadrons in echelon behind the left flank. Count Keller had no reserves, and in the critical moment, at the central section of the fight, threw in his escort (a troop of Cossacks) and the staff. Major Maxon in his letter emphasizes twice that his description is only what seemed to him. The more interesting it is to compare his words with what "seemed" to Count Keller and to his chief of staff. Re-establishing these pictures "as they seemed," we will draw closer to the truth of the fight, without the understanding of which a correct conception of a cavalry fight is impossible.



SKETCH No. 6

The Position of the Opposing Sides during the Charge, as it Appeared to the Chief of Staff of the 4th Cavalry Division.

Copy of this sketch was kindly furnished the author by the former chief of staff of the 4th Cavalry Division, Major-General Oszkar de Rövid Maxon.

What took place in the 13th Lancer Regiment is recorded from the words of an officer of that regiment.

After order had been re-established among the units of the division, General Zarembo ordered the 13th Lancer Regiment to advance to the north (the object of the movement as well as the information about the enemy at the disposal of the divisional headquarters were not known to this officer). The regiment started marching, having sent ahead as its vanguard two squadrons. It passed the village Viselki Volchkovtsy on its eastern side and was moving up the western slope of the hill rising to the east of the village. All of a sudden a cavalryman on patrol appeared on the top of the hill. Above his head he showed the signal "Enemy in sight" and shouted "Enemy!" (*Der*

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Feind!). The officer relating these facts, who was then in the rear of the vanguard, saw next how the two squadrons, marching behind, deployed their front to the right, and simultaneously he heard the bugler's signal, "Charge!" In the following moment he saw the Lancers going at a gallop and Russians coming up to meet the Lancers. The whole encounter lasted about two minutes. (Compare with Sketch 5 of the first installment.)

According to the officers of the 13th Lancers who were in the two rear squadrons, Major Vidale immediately, upon seeing the cavalryman on patrol, went at a gallop to the top of the hill and ordered the bugler to sound the signal "Charge!" The Lancers charged at a gallop. The Russians, charging down the hillside, moved at a trot or at a canter. The Lancers were surprised by the fact that the Russian cavalymen were bent over their saddles and seemed very small.* The Russians advanced in a close formation, the Austrians doing likewise. As far as it can be judged, the two sides encountered each other moving at a low speed. What happened at the time of the encounter no one can describe accurately. The Austrians affirm that both sides turned back soon. They do not remember about cavalymen crushed by horses, although they specify in detail the casualties. The gallant Major Vidale was wounded by a saber in the face. Another officer was also wounded by a saber in the face, but he was saved by the metal part of the chin strap of his headgear. The Austrian machine-gun section opened fire from a position on the left flank of Major Vidale's squadrons. The Austrians were then of the opinion that the machine-gun fire inflicted heavy losses on the Russians. On the other hand, the Russian machine-guns opened fire somewhere in the rear, behind the Austrian left flank, which fact had a bad moral effect on the Austrians.

The losses suffered by the 4th Cavalry Division in the fight of August 21 are shown in the table below (drawn up according to the data communicated by Colonel Waldstätten):

Name of the unit.	Killed.		Wounded.		Prisoners.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Divisional staff	1	1	3	..	1	1
15th Dragoon Regiment.....	1	40	6	6	2	74
13th Lancer Regiment.....	..	4	4	25	7	109
9th Dragoon Regiment.....	9	..	14
1st Lancer Regiment.....	?	?	?	?	?	?
1st and 3d Batteries of the 11th						
Horse Artillery group.....	1	22	One officer and 36 men.			

* In accordance with the Russian regulations, the cavalymen should hold their lances, when charging, in a horizontal position, and those armed with sabers hold the latter likewise, stretching out the right arm; they also bend forward, because the horses have to gallop at full speed. It could happen naturally, that the cavalymen, unconsciously slowing down before the encounter, continued to bend forward, doing what they were assiduously taught to do in time of peace.

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It could not be determined how many losses were occasioned by cold steel and how many by fire. It is difficult to ascertain exactly what part of the losses belongs to the moment of the encounter itself. Nevertheless, we will try to solve that question, even if in an approximate way. When we look at the table, our attention is first drawn by the losses of the divisional staff. Nearly all the officers of the staff were wounded, and we succeeded in finding out that they were wounded by cold steel. The gallant staff of the 4th Cavalry Division, as told above, took part in the charge in the first line of the fighters.

With regard to the data of the losses among the 15th Dragoons, the attention is drawn by the ratio of killed to wounded: the former are 41; the latter, 12. A correction, however, should be made regarding these figures, as the wounded who were made prisoners were not counted by the Austrian staff. This becomes clear when the wounded officers' name list is looked up. Let us recall the conditions under which the fight of the "White" Dragoons took place. First, when attacking the Russian Lancers, they were successful. Later on they became the object of a flanking attack of the Russian Hussars. The greater part of the wounded White Dragoons, therefore, could not be carried away from the battlefield. But should we even count one-half of the prisoners wounded, the total number of wounded will be only 50. Adding to that number the killed, we get the total number of casualties about 90.

We are not going to repeat here the remarks made in the first article, when the question of the losses of the Russian 10th Cavalry Division was taken up; but, basing ourselves on the same principles, we are in a position to insist that with the "White" Dragoons as well, the losses suffered by them in the first moment of the encounter were, beyond comparison, smaller than the number killed and wounded by the Russians during the pursuit. How much bigger must have been the number of losses occurring in that final act of the fight can be judged from that part of Colonel Slivinski's narrative where he tells about what happened near the crossing of the river Strypa Volchkovska, where the Orenbourgski Cossack sotnia appeared:

"Cut off from the bridge, the Austrians turned in all directions. . . . Now they suffered severely. . . . Those who succeeded in escaping tried to ford the river, either on horseback or on foot. . . . Many corpses lay at the bridge itself, occupied by the Cossacks. Every Austrian who reached the bridge was felled by saber, killed by lance, or shot by bullet."

With great probability it can be concluded that in the course of the encounter itself the losses of the 15th Dragoon Regiment were not over a score of men.

Part of the losses of the 13th Lancers should be credited to the Russian batteries firing on the regiment during its halt to the east of the village Iaroslavitsy. When the losses of that regiment and the "White" Dragoon Regiment are compared, the difference in the numbers of killed can be clearly

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seen. The fact that in the charge only two Lancer squadrons took part—that is, only a third of the strength of the Dragoons—does not give a satisfactory explanation. It seems to us the latter should be looked for in the difference of the battle conditions. The Dragoons, having turned their backs after the flanking attack of the Russian Hussars, galloped to the section of the Strypa Volchkovska which it was difficult to cross, and were taken there under the blows of the pursuing Russian Hussars and the Cossacks, who appeared in the rear. On the other hand, the Lancers of the group of squadrons under Major Vidale, after they had turned back, galloped to the valley to the east of Viselki Volchkovtsy, across a country where there were no obstacles. Moreover, near that village two other regiments of the 4th Cavalry Division stood, and therefore the pursuit by the Russians could not develop as easily as their pursuit of the "White" Dragoons.

The larger number of prisoners can be explained by the fact that the spirits of the 13th Lancer Regiment were, in the moment of the encounter, lower than those of the "White" Dragoons. The Lancers, shortly before the charge, after the unexpected firing on them by the Russian artillery, were stricken by a panic. The lower spirits of the Lancers offer also an explanation of the fact that the group of squadrons marching ahead galloped to the north at a moment when its obvious duty was to support their regimental comrades going to charge under the command of Major Vidale.

Basing ourselves on the fact narrated above, we take leave to make the supposition that the number of the wounded Lancers among the prisoners was smaller than among the "White" Dragoons, as well as the number of casualties in the encounter.

Summing up for the whole division, we can come to the conclusion that the total number of the killed and wounded caused by the encounter was not more than 50 men and very probably less than 40.

Out of 22 squadrons of the 4th Cavalry Division, only 8 took part in the charge. This fact is very characteristic from the psychological point of view. Such phenomena are very frequent; they occur in every battle and in every army. They are the consequence of the fundamental psychic law of battle, to wit, every defeat has as its foundation the unwillingness of one of the sides to fight. It is difficult to study the manifestations of that law, old as mankind, because the participants prefer to hide phenomena of such nature. When such an instance becomes known, however, the readers, used to the language of official reports and to the heroes of the stories, can easily commit a grave error and pass a hard verdict. We warn against such critiques. The best army units have in their history lived through minutes of moral depression.

Under such moral circumstances the 4th Cavalry Division found itself at the village Volchkovtsy. Its units had just been subject to the fire of the Russian artillery near the village Iaroslavitsy. Moving from Volchkovtsy to the north, the 4th Cavalry Division was suddenly attacked by the Russian

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cavalry, which had dived out of a valley. The attack was so unexpected that the division commander decided to place himself at the head of the nearest regiment. Such a step has its disadvantages. The management of the division comes to an end. The moral centrifugal forces of the fight do not meet in the uniting will of the leader, and only the units go to fight at the head of which are heroes like Major Vidale. The latter always and everywhere are immeasurably fewer than those wishing to dodge or to postpone the decisive moment. Despite that fact, the historian who fails to take into account the fact that General Zarembo had serious reasons for leading personally into the fight the unit nearest at hand will not be right. The reasons were psychological, and in order to understand them fully it is necessary to take into consideration what was going on in the 35th Landwehr Regiment. (See Sketches 2, 3, and 4.) Moving in the direction of the village Obydra, it turned, in accordance with the order of the commander of the division, toward Lopushany and Jamny. During this movement it was attacked by Russian units from the direction of Oleiov (dismounted units of the Russian 9th Cavalry Division, advancing from the city of Zalosche, where it had passed the night).

The enemy artillery, having taken up a position in the region to the north of Oleiov, began to batter the Austrian infantry, which had no guns at its disposal. The rear battalion started falling back very soon. At that time the vanguard of the 35th Landwehr Regiment was coming up to the hill Jamny, whence it began an offensive in the southerly direction. There it got under a cross-fire of the Russian artillery, firing from the direction of hill Beremovka. About 9 a. m. the vanguard and the companies of the head battalion, which had come up, began also falling back. The Russian artillery from the direction of Oleiov continued to pursue with its fire the infantry, which, split up in small groups, retreated toward the village Khukalovtsy. Simultaneously a part of the Landwehr Regiment that succeeded in keeping order was pressed on the front by the Russians advancing from the direction of Oleiov.

General Zarembo received information about the reverse of his infantry about 9 a. m., when he was to the south of the village Iaroslavitsy. At the same time he, together with the officers and men of the 4th Cavalry Division, could see with his own eyes the defeat of the Landwehr near the hill Jamny. It is quite natural that the attention of the commander and the entire personnel of the division was attracted by the Russians advancing from Oleiov. The losses* suffered on that day by the 35th Landwehr Regiment could only make

* The losses of the 1st and 2d battalions of the 35th Landwehr Regiment in the fight on August 21 were as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing and prisoners.
Officers	5	3	11
Men	28	120	289
	—	—	—
Total	33	123	300

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that impression stronger. For that reason, although the Russian 9th Cavalry Division had no time to come up to take part directly in the cavalry fight at Volchkovtsy, its presence, like a heavy load, weighed on the actions of the Austrian 4th Cavalry Division. The part played by the Russian 9th Cavalry Division was similar to that brilliant object on which the hypnotist fixes the attention of the person he hypnotizes. Hardly a stronger impression could be made, therefore, than the one caused by the sudden appearing, at a distance of some 1,000 to 1,500 steps, of the Russian regiments coming up from a valley to charge on horseback. Under such conditions, General Zarembo evidently was of the opinion that personal example of the leader was necessary.

In conclusion of this article, we consider it our duty to emphasize that the fight at Volchkovtsy of the Russian 10th Cavalry and the Austrian 4th Cavalry Divisions serves as an example of the highest cavalry bravery. Whoever will study this cavalry duel, which stands alone in the chronicles of the World War, should remember that the units which come up on horseback to meet each other face to face have full right to be considered among the best. Another thing happens countless times: The cavalry leaders and their units turn away from it. The "flesh" raises its voice and the obliging mind finds in abundance pretexts to justify the evading of an encounter.

Fiddlers' Green and Other Cavalry Songs

BY

J. H. S.

"**F**IDDLERS' GREEN" was inspired by a story told quite some time back by Captain "Sammy" Pearson at a camp-fire in the Medicine Bow Mountains of Wyoming.

Having mentioned Fiddlers' Green and found that no one appeared to have heard of it, Pearson indignantly asserted that every good cavalryman ought to know about Fiddlers' Green, and forthwith told the story.

He said that about halfway down the trail to Hell, there was a broad meadow, dotted with trees and crossed by many streams (comparable, I suppose, to the Elysian Fields), and here all dead cavalrymen were camped, with their tents, horses, picket lines, and camp-fires, around which latter the souls of the dead troopers gathered to exchange reminiscences and tell stories. There was also the old army canteen store (where liquor was sold), long since hounded from this mundane sphere by the zealous efforts of the W. C. T. U.

No other branches of the service might stop at Fiddlers' Green, but must continue the march straight through to Hell. Though it was true that some troopers, feeling the call to eternal damnation, had packed their equipment,

FIDDLERS' GREEN AND OTHER CAVALRY SONGS

mounted, and set out to continue their journey, none had ever reached the gates of Hell, but having finished up their liquor had returned to Fiddlers' Green.

I have never heard any explanation of the name of this "bivouac of the dead," but I believe, as Captain "Sammy" Pearson said, that every good cavalryman ought to know about Fiddlers' Green.

FIDDLERS' GREEN

Halfway down the trail to Hell,
In a shady meadow, green,
Are the souls of all dead troopers camped
Near a good old-time canteen,
And this eternal resting place
Is known as Fiddlers' Green.

Marching past, straight through to Hell,
The Infantry are seen,
Accompanied by the Engineers,
Artillery and Marine,
For none but shades of Cavalrymen
Dismount at Fiddlers' Green.

Though some go curving down the trail
To seek a warmer scene,
No trooper ever gets to Hell
Ere he's emptied his canteen,
And so rides back to drink again
With friends at Fiddlers' Green.

And so when horse and man go down
Beneath a saber keen,
Or in roaring charge or fierce mêlée
You stop a bullet clean,
And the hostiles come to get your scalp,
Just empty your canteen,
And put your pistol to your head
And go to Fiddlers' Green.

The doughboy is a farmer
A-diggin' up the sod;
Th' artillery man's a scientist,
With sextant, chain, and rod;
But the trooper, he's a cowboy,
And he doesn't give a damn;
So sound the "Boots and Saddles"
And hooray for Uncle Sam.

They wake us in the morning
Before the break o' day,
And they sound the "Boots and Saddles,"
Then we mount up and away;
And ere the first red streaks of dawn
Dye mesa, peak, and pass,
The long line is a jingling
Across the prairie grass.

A MARCH IN THE DRY SEASON

(A Philippine Impression)

The tall bamboos o'erhang a dusty road
That winds between two rows of nipa
shacks;
The heavy air is hot and motionless.

And through the barrio the squadrons
pass,
With clank of arms and creak of saddle
leather;
The dust-clouds rise and in the oppressive
air
Hang dense and choking o'er the narrow
way,
And through the haze the troopers loom
like giants
Beside the frail and toy-like native
shacks;
The horses, with lowered heads and black
with sweat,
March steadily through the never-ending
cloud;
The slouching troopers ride with tight-
drawn lips
And bodies swaying to the horses' tramp.

They pass and disappear; the settling dust
Shows the deserted road and nipa shacks,
The bamboos bending graceful overhead.

Training of National Guard Cavalry

BY

Colonel G. C. THAYER, 103d Cavalry

THE difference in conditions under which National Guard units are trained as compared with those applying to units of the regular establishment compel many variations in the methods of training, adopted from those laid down as essential in the many manuals issued on the subject.

The short time at the disposal of the commander of a National Guard unit, about 80 hours per year plus two weeks' time at the summer encampment, compels him to choose between two courses of action, (1) to concentrate on a few rudiments and to teach these thoroughly, letting all else go, or (2) to cover as much ground as possible, giving but a superficial instruction in each subject, trusting to the interest and enthusiasm of his men to perfect themselves as they go along.

Both these courses can be carried to excess. In the endeavor to reach perfection, drill in the rudiments may be continued until at the end of the year the men will have had little instruction beyond the steps—marchings and manual of arms and, in the cavalry, equitation. On the other hand, some commanding officers will be found attempting to give their men high-grade specialist training or squadron drill before they have learned fire discipline or to saddle and bridle properly.

"As troops are inspected, so will they be drilled," was one of the doctrines of one of the leading German military critics. It is, therefore, desirable that there should be a fixed basis upon which inspection should be made and a scale of relative importance attached to the various accomplishments that go to make up the theoretically perfect soldier.

If one inspector attaches high relative importance to smartness in the manual, to precision in the mechanics of the drill, and to the rigid movements of ceremonies, etc., it may be confidently expected that at the next inspection the unit concerned will be well prepared in these particulars. But if the succeeding inspector is interested in combat exercises, reconnoissance work, signaling, etc., he will be disappointed in finding the organization ill prepared in such matters.

The "Standards of Proficiency" set forth in Training Memorandum No. 3 from the office of the Chief of Cavalry gives every troop commander a definite idea of what constitutes the well-trained cavalry soldier and a clear notion of what to aim at.

For the National Guard cavalry there remains something else to be done, and that is to attach to each one of the accomplishments set forth in these

TRAINING OF NATIONAL GUARD CAVALRY

"Standards" something in the nature of an index number to show its relative importance to the others, so that a troop commander may have some guide by which he will know what items to stress in his instruction and what to pass over when shortness of time or lack of facilities makes it imperative for him to neglect something.

For instance, in the cavalry, to teach a man to ride is imperative, but instruction in the training of remounts may safely be passed over until opportunity serves.

Again, in training a man to ride, instruction in the use of the aids must be given, but the suppling exercises can very well be omitted, especially for men who drill but once a week and for whom utility of such exercises is, therefore, doubtful.

In endeavoring to select these high points in the training schedule to which special attention is to be given a process of elimination can be followed. In bringing a man up to the "Standards of Proficiency" laid down there are certain steps that are direct and others that are indirect. Many of the movements of precision laid down in the drill regulation, while of undoubted disciplining value, have no direct influence on a man's abilities as a fighting man. Little time, therefore, should be put on such things and only enough instruction given in them as will give the individual man an idea of what is wanted, without spending valuable time in the endeavor to obtain mechanical precision.

Ceremonies of all kinds, parades, reviews, guard mounts, etc., are apt to consume an amount of time and energy out of all proportion to their value as helps in maintaining discipline and morale. Yet in the summer encampment, when every moment of time is precious, how often it has happened that instruction is cut short and men hurried away from partially completed instruction in order to "get ready for guard mount."

In addition to cutting out from the schedule all instruction of only indirect value, actual experience has shown that progress in much of the instruction can be expedited by passing rapidly through the preliminary steps, showing the men what they are expected to do and how to do it, and then passing on to the next step without spending too much time in exacting absolute precision in execution.

For instance, to know what the aids are and how to apply them is essential in controlling the horse, but, once they are explained to a man and he is shown how to apply them, he may safely be left to himself to attain proficiency in their application and the next drill can be devoted to a new subject. Of course, the man will make mistakes and will have to be corrected, but these corrections can be made coincident with other instruction.

During the greater part of the year training of National Guard cavalry must be carried on indoors. This is due not only to weather conditions, but also to the fact that the only time available is in the evening after working

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

hours, when artificial light is necessary. The restricted size of the areas available limit the instruction as a rule to squad drill only. Only in exceptionally large riding halls can platoon drill be carried on, and even then it is difficult to avoid the inculcation of bad habits of overcrowding, overriding, etc., due to restricted space. Yet persistent attempts are made by troop commanders to hold troop drills in a space where it can be mathematically demonstrated that the accurate movements prescribed in the Drill Regulations cannot be executed, and there have even been attempts made to hold squadron drills in such places. Time spent in such attempts is worse than wasted, as it can only result in giving men lessons in how to do things incorrectly, which they will have to unlearn at some future date.

Fortunately experience has shown that troops well grounded in squad drill during the winter will learn the platoon and troop movements in a surprisingly short time after they have gotten outdoors.

The amount of attention given of late years to equitation seems to me to be disproportionate to its importance. Equitation seems to be treated as an end in itself instead of a means to an end of producing good horsemen. No doubt extraordinary results in the way of horse training, etc., can be produced at the Fort Riley school, but any attempt to carry out such training in a National Guard outfit will take up so much time as to make it out of the question. In the regular service, with each man having his own individual horse and plenty of time to train it, some result may be accomplished, but even then the result appears disproportionate to the effort, and the time spent might be more profitably given to thorough training in scouting, map-making, and the more advanced training of a soldier, rather than in the mounted gymnastics of a riding master which will never be of use to him in active service. No doubt such training is part of cavalry officers' training, but to attempt to apply it to the enlisted personnel seems to be a waste of time.

This is especially true for the enlisted personnel of the National Guard branch of the service, not only on account of the limited time available, but due to the conditions under which the horses must be used. Where a horse has a different rider and sometimes two or three every drill period, and when these riders vary from the skilled horsemen to the raw recruits, it is hopeless to expect from such animals anything but the simplest obedience to the reins and legs. In most cases even this cannot be obtained. When after elaborate explanation and instruction in the use of the aids in executing, say, the turn on the forehand, the response to their application, no matter how correctly made, on the part of the horse, is a sullen grunt and a kick, the impression on the recruit cannot be particularly enlightening under such conditions. Time is too valuable to be spent on the refinements of equitation. Moreover, it may be borne in mind that there are many thousands of good riders and good horsemen who have never heard of the theory of equitation, but who are, however, none the less proficient in its practice.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

Lest I be misunderstood, I wish to explain that I am a thorough believer in the theory of equitation as taught at the Mounted Service School. I do, however, doubt the propriety of trying to teach this theory to the enlisted men. All that is possible in the time allowed is to teach the practice.

There is so much to teach and so little time to learn that every non-essential must be cut out. Unfortunately nobody seems to be agreed on what is essential and what is non-essential. If there could be issued to the Guard in some authoritative form a schedule of essentials in order of their importance, it would be of great assistance to the average troop commander and would tend to promote uniformity of instruction.

Prize Essay Contest

THE Executive Council of the U. S. Cavalry Association announces a prize essay contest for which all members of the Cavalry Association are eligible. The subject may be chosen from the entire field of cavalry interest. It may be historical or original; it may deal with tactical employment of cavalry, training, cavalry weapons, the horse, or any matter closely connected with cavalry activities.

It must contain not less than 2,500 words nor more than 6,000 words. It may be accompanied by illustrations, which may be of any character. The essays will be judged by a committee of the Executive Council, which will consider interest, instructional value, original thought or research, and presentation (literary merit, readability, attractiveness).

All manuscripts submitted will be available for use if desired by the Editor and will be paid for in such case at the usual rates.

Prizes:

First, \$150; Second, \$75; Third, \$25

If, in the judgment of the committee of award, the manuscripts submitted do not have sufficient merit, it may withdraw any prizes from the competition.

Manuscripts should preferably be typed double space and in duplicate. They should be mailed so as to reach the Secretary not later than May 1, 1923. Each manuscript should be signed with a nom-de-plume; the nom-de-plume and writer's name and address should be submitted inclosed in a separate sealed envelope, without any superscription, attached to the manuscript. The author's name should not appear on the manuscript nor elsewhere, except in the sealed attached envelope.

The Employment of Chemical Agents and The Cavalry Service

BY

Captain JOHN W. WEEKS, Second Cavalry

IN THE recent Limitation of Arms Conference held in Washington, D. C., a resolution was passed forbidding the employment of poisonous gases as a weapon of war between the signatory powers. It will, however, be noted that this resolution was passed as a rider to another very important resolution, with the remark by Mr. Balfour and other leading allied statesmen that it would in no way be considered as encroaching upon their field of experimentation for defense against chemical agents as a proper step in the direction of national safety. Thus, assuming that the recent treaty will be ratified and enforced, a minimum requirement for our safety demands that we not only prepare an adequate defense against agents used during the World War, but that an adequate defense be prepared against new developments whose use is at all possible or likely. It is of course obvious that such a plan must include real research for new and promising chemical agents, since defense against them is impossible without extensive knowledge of their existence and properties.

While the cavalry service need not be too much concerned with the subject of chemical agents, victories are achieved by the co-operation of all arms. A new weapon, like the employment of gases, which almost over night may leap into the foreground as a decisive means against unprepared or ill-prepared troops, calls for preparation on our part no less than on the part of other arms.

In the field of individual and collective protection for our personnel against chemical agents, the American gas mask and protective clothing are efficient and promising. However, the present design for the horse mask is practically the same as the one issued and used in 1915 on the western front and, considering the rapid strides made in the production of new agents and new forms of protection, is more or less obsolete. Cavalry troops may depend primarily upon mobility to escape gassed areas, but conditions are going to develop in battle, if chemical agents should be used, when the horse cannot be saved by mobility alone. Furthermore, the thousands of animals which were casualties of gas during the World War must keep us mindful that the slower, heavily loaded draft animals will need protection in modern warfare. Thus, while the need for protection of the horse may only indirectly touch the cavalry service, the question still remains as at the termination of the war: Would the development by the chemical warfare service of an efficient horse mask,

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND THE CAVALRY

together with suitable protectors for the feet and legs against vesicants, be a valuable investment for the whole army? These need not be manufactured on a large scale, but the necessary experimental work, the design and plans for manufacture in case of necessity, would appear to be in keeping with a real policy of economy and adequate protection for our animals in the contingency of the employment of chemical agents in war.

While the information a cavalry officer should have in order to protect his soldiers and mounts against gas may be acquired in a short time, it should be attained so thoroughly and definitely as to be automatic. The essence of such training is not so much the mechanical knowledge necessary to employ individual and collective measures as it is the attainment of a full realization of the necessity for such employment. He should know the limitations of the gas mask, its adjustment, and the making of the proper inspections. He should be able to detect the different types of gases: persistent, represented by mustard type; nonpersistent, represented by phosgene. The lachrymators (tear gases) have no appreciable effect on the horse. Equally, if not more important, is the necessity of knowing how to destroy these agents, as well as their capacity and limitations in the production of casualties.

It will be noted that the casualties from chemical agents during the World War reached a total of 75,000, in spite of the fact that the means for adequate protection usually existed. This would seem to be a clear indication that while the principles of mechanical protection may be acquired in a short time, the necessity for their application, together with the proper *respect* for these agents, can be attained only after considerable training, and possibly limited experience in their employment. The offensive employment of chemical agents (assuming that the present treaty is not adhered to or that nations not in accord with the treaty are at war) is destined to play an important, if not revolutionary, rôle in the field of tactics, though possibly affecting the cavalry arm less than others. The utilization of the smoke screen to cover the mounted attack, withdrawal from action, river crossings, or as an element of strategy and tactics should prove to be a distinct asset. The employment of lachrymators on an enemy retreating into mountain defenses for safety will certainly force him out into the open again. On the other hand, we cannot but consider the uncomfortable mustard and its possibilities. In any war of great magnitude hard-pressed and retreating armies may cover strategic approaches to their rear and flanks with mustard. Certainly, it would take more than mustard to stay the progress of a cavalry command, and yet this is illustrative of the problems which the employment of chemical agents may present, and which we must consider.

National Guard Jumping

COLONEL Paul L. Mitchell, commanding the 107th Cavalry, O. N. G., sends in the accompanying pictures with the following interesting information:

These three mounts were all entered by the 107th Cavalry in the Cincinnati Horse Show last November. Two of the horses, *Cyrus* and *Buddy*, are government mounts. *Jack of Spades* is owned by Lieutenant-Colonel Williard O. Lathrop, 107th Cavalry. All three horses were schooled in the Cavalry armory at Cincinnati by the officers and men of the Ohio Cavalry. As far as is known, none of these horses had any previous jumping experience.

The president of the Riding Club of Cincinnati, Coleman Avery, and the chairman of the Horse Show Committee, Herbert I. Channer, have certified to the *CAVALRY JOURNAL* that at the Cincinnati Riding Club Horse Show, held at the Riding Club of Cincinnati, November 23, 24, and 25, 1922, under the rules of the Association of American Horse Shows, *Jack of Spades*, owned by Lieutenant Colonel Willard O. Lathrop, 107th Cavalry, O. N. G., and ridden by Sergeant John Cassidy, 54th Brigade Headquarters Troop, Ohio Cavalry, tied for first place in the high jump with *Cyrus*, Troop Mount, Troop C, 107th Cavalry, ridden by Sergeant Louis P. Kolb, Troop C, both horses clearing the bars at six feet six inches. *Buddy*, Troop Mount, 54th Brigade Headquarters Troop, ridden by First Lieutenant John Frey, Headquarters, 107th Cavalry, took third prize in this event, clearing the bars at six feet three inches.

Colonel Mitchell writes:

"The performance at the Cincinnati Horse Show on the tan bark and under electric light I believe is very remarkable and may be of interest to your readers as an indication of what can be done with some of the government mounts if patiently schooled under the general system of training laid down by the Army Cavalry School. The government mounts were ridden without whips over these jumps."





"JACK OF SPADES"

Owned by Lieutenant-Colonel Willard O. Lathrop, 107th Cavalry, O. N. G.



"CYRUS"

Troop Mount, Troop C, 107th Cavalry. Ridden by Sergeant Louis P. Kolb,
Troop C

"BUDDY"

Troop Mount, 54th Brigade Headquarters Troop. Ridden by First
Lieutenant John Frey, Headquarters, 107th Cavalry

See page 204

Editorial Comment

A CAVALRY COMMUNITY CHEST

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Association Major Wainwright presented an appeal for participation in the Annual Endurance Test Ride and urged that the Association become a sponsor for this annual event and share in the financial support. His proposition met with the approval of the meeting and \$500 was voted to be expended for this purpose. Whereupon it was proposed that the Association should extend its activities more generally. This proposal led to considerable discussion, in the course of which Major C. L. Scott addressed the meeting on the subject of the Remount Association, its objects, the character of its membership, and the work it was doing. The moment was opportune to furnish a lot of cavalymen with a clearer conception of what the sister association is aiming to do and actually accomplishing. One object of Major Scott's remarks was to point out that the Cavalry Association would not be acting wisely to try to encroach upon the proper field of the Remount Association, which was able, from its nature and the composition of its membership, to function more effectively in some respects than the Cavalry Association. Moreover, it should not be felt that the cavalry was taking any back seat in certain important affairs just because they did not come within the province of the Cavalry Association, since the Remount Association is officered by a number of former cavalry officers and that association counts many cavalry members and a number of active branches in cavalry posts.

One can hardly take exception to Major Scott's analysis of the situation, and it would evidently be an improper employment of Cavalry Association energy and funds to undertake activities which are already being satisfactorily prosecuted by its sister association.

Undoubtedly there are some activities that from time to time properly call for a measure of support from the Cavalry Branch as such. The Endurance Test Ride may be taken as a fair example. On the present horizon may be seen a need to render support to the Cavalry Rifle Team, to the Army Polo Team, to the movement to represent the army in the Olympic Games. Other occasions may arise which call for cavalry support. It is believed that the officers attending the annual meeting had some of these things in mind when they voted to extend the scope of the Cavalry Association's usefulness.

What are the ways and means?

The Cavalry Association funds have been accumulated through the publication of the CAVALRY JOURNAL and through its Book Department. They are not in excess of what is recognized as a safe capital to insure the continuance of the CAVALRY JOURNAL through any probable contingencies. It will be improper and unwise to draw largely upon this capital for exceptional purposes. Consequently, if exceptional activities are entered upon they should be separately financed. It has been proposed, and this suggestion comes from



"CYRUS"

Troop Mount, Troop C, 107th Cavalry. Ridden by Sergeant Louis P. Kolb,
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THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

several and various sources, that a Cavalry Fund be established for such purposes, such fund to be separate from the present Cavalry Association funds and to be under the administration of the Executive Council of the Association. This fund might be accumulated in various ways. It is probable that the most practicable is for regiments to make annual contributions, acquired so far as possible from the proceeds of athletic and social events, and that detached officers contribute annually. From the Regular and National Guard regiments and 3,700 Cavalry officers, including Regular officers, National Guard and Reserve officers, it should be possible to raise \$5,000 each year.

Any objection made to the adoption of such a program will be based principally upon two considerations, the first being the local needs of regiments, the second being the extent to which demands are already being made upon officers. Moreover, another factor is bound to be considered in connection with such a matter, viz.: the amount of the financial burden which may be borne by the adjacent civil community.

The local needs, manifestly of high importance, are fully appreciated. They comprise chiefly: Social events, field days for which prizes and trophies are provided, polo expenses (including often a trip for the team), the charitable organizations which have local branches, a small regimental fund for a few particular purposes. These things mostly have a very intimate connection with the life of the military community and in large part supply its entertainment and pleasure. They are, it is true, wherever possible, supported, at least in part, by the financial assistance of the adjacent civil community. Wherever this is possible and proper, the organization so situated is to be congratulated upon its fortunate station. Unfortunately, the belief seems to be developing that this is the *normal* source of support for such needs. Emphatically, it is not. These needs are normal to every community, whether civil or military. Let us give point to this statement by remarking that the officer on detached service meets these same needs from his own pocket. They are represented by his theater and concert tickets, his various contributions for social and charitable purposes, his country-club dues and expenses, etc. These needs, let it be repeated, are normal for every community and are customarily defrayed from the pocket. We all should expect to have to pay something for our entertainment and our sport, and if we do not, then we prize them less. And may we not forget to be charitable!

Incidentally, let it be noted that the amount of money poured monthly into the old Regimental Club by its members would have supported all these needs adequately. These present needs supplant that moribund institution and are entitled to the support that it formerly claimed.

The local needs can surely be satisfied, regardless of what outside assistance is available, and still leave it possible for every aggregation of officers and every individual officer to afford some support—relatively very small—to the furtherance of projects properly engaging the interest of their profession and branch of the service, whereby officers properly identify themselves with such

EDITORIAL COMMENT

interests. Evidently such demands must be such as can be cheerfully accepted as primary obligations to be met as unquestioningly as other such obligations and not regarded in the light of accidental and regrettable encroachments and annoyances. To this end, the responsibility will be squarely upon the administrators of such a fund to judge nicely between what are legitimate and proper demands, the satisfaction of which will redound to the profit of the cavalry as a whole, and what are not.

In considering the establishing of such a fund it must be remembered that a reasonable measure of participation may confidently be looked for from the National Guard and Reserve components. The activities which such a fund will help to support are not for the profit of the Regular Army alone but for the Cavalry of the Army of the United States, and it is to be expected that as the National Guard and Reserve components become more effectively developed they will be able to participate more and more in such activities.

Now, this need for a general Cavalry Fund receives special emphasis at just this time from the fact that cavalry regiments are being approached—to our knowledge—for support to the Army Polo Team and for support toward an Olympic Team. Here is an example of two demands coming at the same time from different sources. Each regiment has to consider (from the best facts available) whether either merits a measure of support. It must determine the proportion in which the support is to be donated to each, and in so deciding it needs to know, not only what its resources are, but what will be the extent of the outside demand made upon it. This cannot be determined. Is it not apparent that it would be better to have these outside demands, made upon the cavalry as a branch, considered by a central agency which is in a position to estimate the resources available and the extent of the demands to come upon it?

It should not be thought that such a Cavalry Fund will create new demands to any great extent. Under the careful supervision of the Executive Council—a representative group of cavalymen—it will be much less likely to create new demands than to ascertain the wisest apportionment of the same old resources. This may be our salvation against the present tendency toward an ever-increasing variety of demands upon our pockets. Regiments receiving new calls upon their funds can properly refer them to the Executive Council for consideration and action.

In the main, then, the present proposal is not to create new burdens, but to administer the old burdens more sanely.

A short time ago the city of San Francisco, tired of continual "Tag days," decided to establish a Community Chest, from which all charitable and similar demands should be met. Other cities are now considering a similar project. Why not a Cavalry Community Chest?

"THE LIBRARIAN of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, has consistently been endeavoring to obtain the writings of graduates for the library. This endeavor would be greatly facilitated if graduates would send copies of their writings to her."

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

THE ART OF COMMAND

IT IS A GOOD OMEN for the army that command is becoming recognized as of first importance among the qualities of the successful soldier. A step in the right direction was taken when the name of the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth was changed to Command and General Staff School, thus giving the art of command its proper place. This recognition is bearing good fruit, for we find officers seeking duty with troops in order that they may acquire leadership—an essential quality of command, in the surest, best, and most practical manner, that is—by actually handling men. By the same token, it is becoming recognized that the highest type of officer should be placed in command of units, so that these units may become organs of instruction, capable of fitting officers to perform the various classes of detached service, such as duty with National Guard, Organized Reserves, R. O. T. C., C. M. T. C., etc., in an acceptable and satisfactory manner. In the same way that the Cavalry School and the Cavalry Division are recognized as schools of instruction in their respective spheres, it should also be recognized that every regiment, squadron, and troop are likewise potential schools of instruction, with definite missions to perform along similar lines, and that it therefore becomes of greatest importance that they be commanded by highly efficient officers. In these days of such varied duties, which may require officers to be detached from their organizations more than half of the time, it behooves them all to seek to qualify themselves in all respects for these duties, not only by following carefully the courses in the unit and service schools, but by perfecting themselves in the most practical manner while on duty with troops in that highest of all military functions—the art of command.

FOREIGN MILITARY JOURNALS AVAILABLE

FOR THE BENEFIT of such military students who are able to make use of foreign journals, it is announced that the CAVALRY JOURNAL receives in exchange the cavalry reviews of several foreign countries and some other valuable foreign military periodicals. Some of these are kept in the Cavalry Association Library. Others are available upon call for the use of any member who may desire them. Those that it is felt desirable to preserve in the Cavalry Association Library will be loaned to members. In addition to those briefly reviewed from time to time in the CAVALRY JOURNAL, military journals from Spain, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Argentine, Uruguay, the Netherlands, and Germany are available.

REGIMENTAL COATS OF ARMS

ALL THE ACTIVE REGIMENTS have presented copies of their new coats of arms to the office of the Chief of Cavalry. Those executed and hung at this date are of the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th. In addition, the 11th has offered the coat of arms of its inactive associate, the 17th, and the 13th of its inactive associate, the 15th. These coats of arms, in their striking colors and designs, make a handsome exhibit.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION IN NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING

SOME INTERESTING PHASES of National Guard cavalry training are presented in Colonel Thayer's paper published in this number. A thoughtful consideration of the matter will make it apparent that there is a need for co-ordination and standardization of such training, perhaps beyond the point to which the War Department has already gone in the matter. Colonel Thayer gives further point to this problem in the following remarks:

"An exact case in point has just arisen in this organization. The Headquarters Troop, as you know, is composed almost entirely of specialists. I ordered that their training be directed more toward lines of individual proficiency rather than to platoon and troop drills, as it is not likely that they will be maneuvered in such formations.

"The Federal inspector, however, on his recent inspection, criticised them very severely for not being proficient in just such matters.

"With the short time available for training, if we exclude the training of the specialists, of which this organization is almost entirely composed, for the benefit of close-order drill, the specialists' training is sure to be unsatisfactory.

"Now, next year we are likely to have an inspector who will say that specialists' training is by far the most important, and then the troop will be criticised again for not paying more attention to this and less to the close-order drill.

"It is all very well, in the regular service, to say that men should be proficient in everything, but with the short time available in the Guard, this simply cannot be done."

There is no disposition evident in the above comment to find trifling faults in present methods, which are particularly in a developing stage. The whole relation between the federalized militia and the War Department agencies which make it proper to refer now to a National Guard are born of yesterday and are the business of today. The methods and standards of an earlier period must inevitably give way to better. The matter here presented may be one instance in which the co-ordinating agencies in the War Department have not yet succeeded in improving an earlier functioning of more disconnected supervision. If this is the case, the free expression of opinion by experienced officers will soon make apparent the degree of the fault, and correction will probably follow.

HUNT CLUBS AND RESERVE CAVALRY

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the American Foxhound Club it was the sense of the members present that the club should pledge its support to the provisions of the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920.

Furthermore, it was unanimously voted to urge upon all members of hunt clubs who may be eligible not only to lend their moral support to said act, but also to take an active part in the development of the Army of the United States by becoming members of units of the Organized Reserve Cavalry, thereby performing a patriotic citizen's duty to the Government of the United States.

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At the meeting of February 13, in New York City, the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, for the first time in its history, our country has adopted a definite military policy in the existing National Defense Act, we heartily approve of the underlying principles of this act, by which the Regular Army, National Guard, and Reserve Corps are co-ordinated into a harmonious defensive force; and

WHEREAS the National Defense Act provides for six reserve cavalry divisions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Foxhound Club recommends and urges that every hunt club appoint a cavalry committee for liaison with the Reserve Cavalry Divisions; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Foxhound Club earnestly urges all members of the hunt clubs who may be eligible not only to lend their moral support to said act, but also to take an active part in the development of the Army of the United States and assist in every way possible the organization and proper training of the six Reserve Cavalry Divisions.

This action of the American Foxhound Club inaugurates a new movement to associate the horsemen and riders of the country with the Cavalry Reserve. The possible value of this movement is perceived when one appreciates the high caliber of the majority of the members of hunt clubs and considers further that *here are horses*. Cavalry without horses is about as conceivable as the Swiss marines. So every effort must be made to provide our reserve cavalry with an adequate number of horses for their instruction. But here are horses. It only needs to persuade the hunt clubs of the country of their duty and opportunity to participate in the National Defense program.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE "CAVALRY JOURNAL"

Every officer and Troop of the 3d Cavalry and 12th Cavalry is a paid-up subscriber to the CAVALRY JOURNAL. This is due to the faithful efforts of Captain Charles S. Miller, 12th Cavalry, and Captain Charles Wharton, 3d Cavalry. Several other regiments have only two or three checks to send in to have the same distinction. We hope they will do so at an early date, in order that the announcement may be made in the July number. It is pleasing to note that at this time, due to the unremitting labor of the regimental and other representatives in the field, the JOURNAL has a higher paid-up subscription list than at any other time in its history. Let us all strive to keep the figures where they are. With a little more co-operation from a few units, we can put them higher.

"CAVALRY JOURNAL" MAILING SERVICE

DESPITE NUMEROUS AVOWALS of the desire on the part of the JOURNAL management to do everything possible to insure the prompt and proper delivery to subscribers, there are some failures of delivery and evidence of some doubt as to the attitude of the JOURNAL management with regard to the matter. It is desired to clear this up.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The attitude of the management can be stated very briefly. It is desirous of doing everything possible to insure prompt and proper delivery. In the case of Reserve and National Guard Officer subscribers, it has to rely principally upon notification of changes of address. In the case of regular officers, it is greatly assisted by the Army Directory and other lists, which are supposed to be kept posted up to date. Before the publication of each number of the JOURNAL the mailing list is carefully examined and checked up with all available information. Subscribers will assist in this respect if they will notify the JOURNAL promptly of changes of address.

The JOURNAL cannot be charged with failure of service in cases of subscribers who fail to renew their subscriptions; nor can it be properly charged with the responsibility of delivery when other possible causes of non-delivery are operative. Regardless of the cause of non-receipt of the JOURNAL, however, the management urges that subscribers who fail to receive their copies notify the JOURNAL office promptly. Such communications are always given careful attention. In the first place, if received within a few months of the date of mailing, before the edition is practically exhausted, another copy is sent gratis. Moreover, every such case is investigated, to determine if the mailing list or methods of mailing were at fault.

SUBSCRIPTION RENEWALS THROUGH HEADQUARTERS SERVICE

ANOTHER COMMENT that interests us is to the effect that some dissatisfaction has been expressed with regard to the methods employed of obtaining subscription renewals through the service of a JOURNAL representative at regimental or other headquarters. It is desired to explain that this service is not resorted to in place of individual communication with subscribers, much as such a procedure would relieve the clerical burden upon the JOURNAL office. When a subscription is due to expire, the subscriber is sent a first notice *direct*, three months before the actual expiration. If that does not bring in a renewal, a second notice is sent *direct* one month later—still two months before the actual expiration. If necessary, a third notice may be sent. These notices go direct to the latest address given on the JOURNAL mailing list or in the Army Directory. If they are not delivered, they are returned by the postal service, so that a further attempt can be made to locate the subscriber. One month before the actual expiration (after the sending of two notices *direct*), the proper headquarters is notified, so that the JOURNAL representative in the field can assist in securing a continuance of the subscription. The solicitation of renewals through representatives in the field is only supplementary to the efforts of the management to reach its subscribers directly. Prompt response from subscribers will lighten the task of the several cavalry headquarters, which are all interested in the continued welfare of the Cavalry Association and in the CAVALRY JOURNAL. Members of the Association should not deliberately throw this burden upon their headquarters, and it is therefore urged that they send renewals promptly to the JOURNAL office *direct*.

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THE ENDURANCE TEST RIDE

NOW THAT THE U. S. Cavalry Association has become a sponsor for this annual event, it will be in order to publish for the benefit of its members some pertinent information about this project.

The other sponsors are the American Remount Association, the Arabian Horse Club of America, the Horse Association of America, the Morgan Horse Club, the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, the Thoroughbred Endurance Test Club of Kentucky, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, W. R. Brown, Berlin, N. H., and A. W. Harris, Chicago, Illinois. The officials are a chairman, Wayne Dinsmore, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., and a secretary and treasurer, C. C. Stillman, 3 East 44th Street, New York City. The officials of the ride include three judges, official recorder, weigher, veterinarian, farrier, watchman, route master, and assistant. The rides are held annually under the direction and management of a Board of Sponsors made up of one representative from each of the sponsors. Their object is to stimulate general interest in the breeding and use of good saddle horses of a general military type, possessed of stamina and hardiness and at the same time having the necessary quality to render them suitable for use in the mounted service of the United States. In particular, it is desired—

- (a) To demonstrate the value of type and soundness and the proper selection of horses for a long, difficult ride;
- (b) To learn and demonstrate the proper method of training and conditioning horses for a long, severe test;
- (c) To encourage horsemanship in long-distance rides;
- (d) To learn and demonstrate the best methods of caring for horses during and after long, severe work without the aid of artificial methods or stimulants.

ELIGIBILITY

Entrance fee shall be \$10 for each horse entered, and must be sent, with entry blank duly filled out, to Mr. C. C. Stillman, Secretary of the Board of Sponsors, 3 East 44th Street, New York City, thirty days before the start of the ride. Post entries will be allowed, but the fee for post entries will be \$25. No rider will be allowed to start unless his entrance fee has been paid. Every horse entering the ride must fall within the following classes:

A. Pure-bred: A pure-bred is one which is either duly registered in a recognized studbook or concerning which evidence establishing his pure-breeding is furnished to the satisfaction of the judges.

B. Cross-bred: A cross-bred is one the sire of which is a pure-bred duly registered in a recognized studbook of one breed, whereas the dam is a pure-bred

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duly registered in a recognized studbook of a different breed; or one concerning which evidence satisfactory to the judges is furnished establishing the fact that his sire and dam are of different pure breeds.

C. Grade: A grade is a horse of which either the sire or the dam is pure-bred, duly registered in a recognized studbook of some breed, or concerning which evidence satisfactory to the judges is furnished establishing the fact that said sire or dam is a pure-bred of such breed, whereas the other dam or sire is of unknown breeding or not registered, as the case may be.

Any horse entered must have attained at least five years of age—that is, show a five-year-old mouth. Entries are open to stallions, mares, or geldings. Entries must be made on blanks provided for that purpose for complete answers to all questions thereon. Entries must be filed with C. C. Stillman, secretary of the Board of Sponsors, 3 East 44th Street, New York City, thirty days before the start of the ride.

A horse or rider may be disqualified at any time by the judges, either for violation of one or more of the conditions or because, in the opinion of the judges, the contesting horse's condition is such as to render it cruel or inadvisable to permit him to proceed further. All fees are forfeited upon disqualification of horse or rider at any time after he is placed under the jurisdiction of the judges for the ride. Horses disqualified must fall out of the ride at the point of disqualification and may continue on the course only so far as is necessary for shipment.

The judges shall determine the relative standing of all horses by totaling their scores for condition and speed, and will announce the awards.

The services of a farrier may be secured by any contestant at any time and will be given free of charge. Contestants may have the shoes of their horses replaced or reset at their option. Bar shoes are permissible; also three-quarter shoes, clips, toe or heel calks, or both. Pads are not permissible. No weight limits are prescribed for shoes, nor is there any limitation as to nails. Contestants may do their own farriery. It is permissible for contestants to bring their own farriers or they may obtain the services of a resident farrier *en route*, in emergency.

Watchmen guard the stables between 8:00 p. m. and 5:00 a. m. and see that there is no interference with any contestant's horse during this time. All persons are excluded from the stables between 8:00 p. m. and 5:00 a. m., except as authorized by the judges.

THE COURSE

The course will be laid out by the route master and his assistant. The total distance will be approximately 300 miles, to be covered at the rate of about 60 miles per day for five consecutive days, regardless of the weather. The distance for any day may be slightly more or less than 60 miles, depending on local conditions. The course will be plainly marked to include numbering the miles from one to sixty for each day. All contestants will follow the prescribed course.

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Stabling, including facilities for feeding and watering, will be provided by the management.

Transportation will be provided for the baggage of riders and grooms between night stations. Grooming kits and other horse equipment used by riders and grooms must be carried on the horse.

Awards are made on a basis of 60 per cent for condition and 40 per cent for speed.

The minimum time permitted on any day is 9 hours. The maximum time allowed on any day is 11 hours. The maximum time allowed for the entire ride of five days is 50 hours.

Each rider may have one groom to assist in the care of his mount at night stations, and the rider is responsible for everything done by the grooms. On the road the rider is required to care for his own mount, except such small aid as holding his horse, assistance in saddling, etc., which he may receive. Between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. riders and grooms are not allowed in the stables. The use of halters, saddle cloths, blankets, brushes, curry-combs, etc., is permitted, provided they have been carried on the horse. Hand-rubbing and the use of water at ordinary temperatures are permitted, but salves, liniments, cottons, bandages, etc., are forbidden.

FORAGE AND FEEDING

Oats, bran, hay, and salt will be provided for all horses, and no other feed will be permitted except grazing. The maximum daily allowance of grain is 14 pounds; of hay, as desired. The judges will note the quantities of forage used and make official record of any abnormal consumption of feed as compared to weight of horse. Three feeds daily will be provided for each horse—one at the start, one at the midday halt, and one at the finish. Uneaten forage shall not be removed from the stall, except as authorized by the judges. Each contestant shall submit daily to the weigher his requisition for forage for the following day. Contestants are required to pay the treasurer before the start the estimated cost of forage and stabling for the whole ride.

WEIGHT

Each horse shall carry a minimum of 225 pounds, made up of the stripped weight of the rider (live weight) and everything else that he carries (dead weight) except the bridle and the halter, if the latter is worn on the horse's head. If the stripped rider weighs 155 pounds or less, the horse carries a minimum of 225 pounds. If the stripped rider weighs more than 155 pounds, the horse carries a minimum of 225 pounds plus one pound dead weight for every 2 pounds live weight in excess of 155 pounds.

PRIZES

Prizes will be awarded as follows:

First prize, \$600, the Mounted Service Cup, Blue Ribbon and Arabian Horse Club Medal.

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Second prize, \$400, Red Ribbon.

Fourth prize, \$200, White Ribbon.

Third prize, \$300, Yellow Ribbon.

Fifth prize, \$150, Gray Ribbon.

Sixth prize, \$100, Black and White Ribbon.

The Mounted Service Cup may be held by any single first-prize winner for but one year, after which it must be surrendered by him to the judges of the ride for the ensuing year, to be again contested for; this process to continue until the cup shall have been won three times by a horse or horses which are the *bona fide* property of a contesting owner, after which it shall become the unconditional property of the owner.

The 1923 Endurance Ride will be held October 15-20 at Avon, N. Y.

ARMY TEAM TO COMPETE AT FOREIGN HORSE SHOWS

In the January number mention was made of the steps taken up to that time to arrange for sending an Army Team to the International Horse Show, Olympia, London, and to the Olympic Games in 1924. The plans are now well along.

In order to set up a definite organization for handling this work, and in order also that a concrete plan might be submitted to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff for approval and acceptance, the chairman of the Sports and Competitions Committee of the American Remount Association designated Mr. R. H. Williams, Jr., New York City, and Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo Park, N. Y., as a committee of two, with full powers to organize a horse-show committee and to secure the approval and co-operation of the War Department of a definite plan of action.

The two gentlemen named have received assurance from the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff that the War Department will be glad to co-operate with the committee in every way possible, and at their request the department has authorized three officers to assist the committee in its work, as follows:

Major John A. Barry, as the Cavalry representative; Major C. P. George, as the Field Artillery representative; Major C. L. Scott, as the representative of the Remount Service, Q. M. C.

The Special Army Horse Show Committee met in Washington on January 3 and organized as follows: Chairman, R. H. Williams, Jr., 1 Broadway, New York City; Secretary-Treasurer, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Major John A. Barry, Major C. P. George, and Major C. L. Scott.

Major John A. Barry was selected by the committee as Captain of the Army Horse Show Team, to take active charge between June 1 and July 1, 1923. This action was approved by the Chief of Staff.

The committee further decided that the team would be trained at Fort Myer, Va., owing to superior facilities for training there. This action was also approved by the Chief of Staff.

The committee appointed the following committee for the purchase of horses, all of whom have accepted: Robert E. Strawbridge, J. Watson Webb, F. S. Von Stade, Major L. A. Beard, Major John A. Barry.

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THE NEW BOAT-TAIL BULLET

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT is conducting experiments with a new rifle bullet, called the boat-tail bullet, which appears to have some remarkable properties. The tests of this new ammunition are not yet concluded and the bullet is, therefore, not to be regarded as in a perfected state. The indications afforded by the tests thus far, however, are so extraordinary as to make it already worth while to take tactical consideration of the possibilities of long-range fire far in excess of any heretofore conceived.

The maximum range of the present service ammunition is 3,450 yards. The new bullet has developed a range nearly half again greater. This increase is due to a better design of bullet and consequent increase in the ballistic coefficient. The latter factor may be popularly expressed as the relative ability of a bullet to "buck the wind." Moreover, a change in the jacket material has been made from cupronickel to gilding metal, which appears to eliminate the former difficulty with metal fouling. This new boat-tail bullet has itself been exceeded in range by at least 1,000 yards by the model 1919 boat-tail bullet, modeled after the Swiss. The model being experimented with at present is preferred, however, because of its very great accuracy, which appears to be about twice that of the present service ammunition. Its muzzle velocity and penetration are about the same as with the present bullet.

The increased value of the new boat-tail bullet over the present service ball ammunition is apparent when it is stated that not only is the maximum range increased from 3,450 to over 4,800 yards, but the trajectory is so flattened that the ordinate at 600 yards becomes 133 inches instead of 182 inches and the danger space is increased by 30 per cent.

When it is remembered that it is not the intention to adopt this bullet, but to develop a bullet which the present experiments tend to show will greatly exceed its properties, the significance of the Ordnance Department's progress in this direction must become of widespread military interest. It will be interesting to speculate upon the effect of longer range, flatter trajectory, and greater accuracy on machine-gun fire tactics and on cavalry tactics.

THE ARMY IN GALLERY PRACTICE MATCHES

THE 17TH INFANTRY, stationed at Fort Crook, Nebraska, entered four teams in the Military Company Team Championship Matches conducted under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America in connection with the annual gallery championship of the association.

Company B of the 17th entered two teams. Team No. 1 finished in first place, with a score of 3,665, and gets silver medals. Team No. 2 finished third, with a total of 3,552, and gets bronze medals. Company A finished between the two Company B teams, with a score of 3,555, and gets the other set of bronze medals. The Service Company of the 17th turned in a total of 3,405, which landed them easily in fourth place. Team No. 3, Company

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B, also gets a set of bronze medals indicative of the regimental championship for the gallery season of 1923.

This is the first year that the army has actively taken a part in the annual gallery competitions, which have become an important part of the yearly program of the National Rifle Association. The interest displayed was very encouraging, in view of the short notice, which allowed only a short time for teams to be gotten together. Inasmuch as there has been no time for preliminary team practice with the gallery rifle, the showing made by all of the teams is excellent.

The 8th Infantry, on duty at Coblenz, had a team entered, but of course was unable to compete, while unforeseen difficulties in connection with the operation of their gallery prevented the seven teams entered by the 202d Artillery, Illinois National Guard, from firing.

Other regimental championships which were decided during the course of the matches go to Company C of the 13th Infantry, Company C of the 7th Infantry, and Troop B, 105th Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard. Under the conditions of the matches, any regiment entering three or more teams was entitled to a set of regimental championship medals for the high team from that regiment.

It is to be expected that the official recognition of the .22 caliber Springfield as a splendid auxiliary for the training of rifle marksmen by the army will make the matches when they are held next year much more generously patronized.

There will be no military matches this year in connection with the outdoor small-bore program of the National Rifle Association, but men in the service desiring to compete may obtain complete details relative to the program and conditions by getting in touch with the secretary of the National Rifle Association, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT

The Organization of the 26th Cavalry (P. S.)

By Lieutenant Colonel Selwyn D. Smith, Cavalry, 26th Cavalry (P. S.)

ON OCTOBER 1, 1922, there was organized at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, Philippine Islands, the first complete regiment of native cavalry in the history of our army. As the regiment is more or less of an experiment, the methods and results obtained in the first three months may be of interest.

In the spring of 1922, when the withdrawal of the 9th Cavalry was under consideration, the question of what regiment should replace it naturally brought the organization of a native cavalry regiment to the front. It was generally accepted that the Filipino did not like our big American horses, and the mounting of them on smaller Australian horses, or even native ponies, was considered. Some of us even thought that the men were not large enough to properly ride our horses or use our sabers.

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In the latter part of July word was received that the 9th Cavalry would return to the United States early in October, and that a new regiment, to be known as the 26th Cavalry, Philippine Scouts, would be formed from the enlisted personnel of the 25th Field Artillery (P. S.), a regiment which would, on that day, be one year old. A large number of the personnel had seen some service, mostly in the infantry, except for one year in the field artillery. As is well known, the scouts were always excellent soldiers in discipline, energy, aptitude, and interest.

On August 1 about 175 selected men of the 25th Field Artillery started on a recruit course of instruction, based on Cavalry Memorandum No. 4, War Department, 1921. Cavalry officers, with one 9th Cavalry non-commissioned officer for every eight scouts, were used as instructors. The same scouts were not always available, and the squad finally was reduced to about 100 men. Early in September instruction was stopped because the men were not available. Although the instruction was much interrupted, many of the essentials of the cavalry drill were taught the scouts at this time; so that when the Filipino non-commissioned officers were thrown on their own resources, shortly after October 1, they were able to function in a most satisfactory manner.

On October 1 the regiment was formally organized by Colonel Edward Anderson. Complete battery units were transferred to one troop. Minor adjustments were made afterwards. The training was begun with vigor. It was known that the annual Department Staff Problem would be held in January and tactical inspections and maneuvers in February; so a three months' course of training was planned with this in view.

In general, October was devoted to the mechanism of the drill, horsemanship, the use of the arms, mounted, and care of horses and equipment. The first part of November was devoted to troop training, and the latter part of the month to squadron training. Effort was made to perfect the October work, and, in addition, minor tactics and field-work were taken up. December work, until Christmas vacation, included individual, squadron, and regimental instruction, the same subjects being covered as in November. At all times the work of the Headquarters Troop, Squadron Headquarters Detachments, Service Troop, and Machine-Gun Troop was carried on in their specialties, but in a way so as not to interfere with the individual cavalry instruction. The interest taken by both officers and men was keen, and the progress made each week was most satisfactory.

On November 13 the regiment was reviewed and inspected by the Department Commander, and the showing made was most creditable.

Athletics and horse-show work was not neglected. Two combination field meets and transportation shows were held during the quarter. The regiment lost the first by a small margin and won the second, but also by a small margin, from their rival, an older regiment, the 24th Field Artillery (P. S.), showing that the regiment "can do" in all lines of work.

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On December 18 the regiment gave a complimentary parade to the Archbishop of Manila. In passing in review at the trot and gallop, the lines were perfect.

It is a delight to see our small and alert little soldiers running at heads in perfect form, doing monkey drill on large horses, and taking jumps with reckless abandon and enjoyment. I actually saw one little fellow, who had a large horse and could not get his foot in the stirrup, grab the stirrup strap with his left hand and throw himself into the saddle with perfect ease, and then insert his foot, not according to C. D. R., but object accomplished.

The stables and horses are the special pride of the men, and it is indeed a pleasure to go along the picket lines and see well-groomed, clipped, and conditioned animals in every troop. Nothing is forgotten, not even to dragging the corrals daily.

The motto, "Duty First," has certainly been lived up to during the first three months, and there is no doubt but that the 26th Cavalry (P. S.) will soon be numbered among our best cavalry regiments; and, further, those who have the good fortune to serve with it will always remember those years as among the most satisfactory and pleasant of their army careers.

THE MAJOR at a certain recruit depot was approached one day by a man who had obviously been in the service only long enough to draw his uniform. The rookie failed to salute, but the major, a kindly man in spite of twenty years of army life, overlooked it.

The buck gazed with respectful awe at the string of campaign ribbons across the major's broad chest.

"Gosh!" he remarked, "you must be an old-timer."

"Yes," answered the major pleasantly, "I am."

"Say," began the buck cordially in a whisper, "do you ever drink anything?"

The major was truthful as well as kindly. He admitted that once in a while he took a small nip, and then turned away, as his new-found acquaintance was proving embarrassing.

"Wait," said the hospitable rookie, "I got some here."

This was too much for a kindly disposed major.

"Corporal of the guard!" he bawled.

"Aw," protested the buck, "don't call your friends; there's only enough for two."—*Enquirer-Sun*.

New Books Reviewed

HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR. Based on Official Documents. France and Belgium, 1914.
Compiled by Brigadier General J. E. Edmonds. Macmillan & Co., 1922. 543 pages,
8 sketches. (Price, \$8.00.)

This volume is the first book from British sources which has been published on the war which bears the stamp "official." It impresses one as being remarkably complete and accurate. This present volume covers only the first phase of the operations on the Western Front: the mobilization, the arrival of the British Expeditionary Force in France and the advance into Belgium, the Battle of Mons, the retreat to the Seine, the Battle of the Marne, the Aisne, and the Race to the Sea. It is presumed that the compilers will issue other volumes covering the subsequent operations. No subsequent volume, however, will afford such entertaining reading as this, nor, indeed, as instructive and useful. There is a dreadful monotony about much of the war of the trenches, whereas the first few months of movement and changing fortunes will constitute a rich chapter of military history.

This work is the result of the co-operative labors of the staff, past and present, of the Historical Section, Military Branch, of the Committee of Imperial Defense. It is based upon British official records and upon available French and German sources. The war diaries of every staff and unit engaged, with their voluminous appendices of orders, intelligence, telegrams, messages, etc., have been gone through, and this labor has been supplemented by examination of private diaries. Moreover, every chapter is followed by a digest of German Reports bearing on the operations described.

The history is told in such detail that the marches and actions of every unit, down to the squadron and battalion and battery, can be followed through from day to day; yet the salient features of the operations are made to stand out in sufficiently striking fashion. With a good map and some push-pins, one can reconstruct this period of the war.

Of course, this book is an invaluable historical source for cavalymen. Here are to be found descriptions of the stout cavalry work and costly charges at Elonges, the affair at Cerizy, the explanation of the alleged tardiness of the British Army to join in the Marne Battle, and lots of other interesting features. But the peculiar merit of the work consists in the restored fabric of events, into which all these incidents fit in their true proportions and relative value. If a squadron is mentioned as holding a river crossing, the mind at the same time contains a true picture of the laborious retreat of long, mud-bespattered columns which this squadron is covering. The strategic value and employment of cavalry becomes more apparent, and the co-operation with other arms becomes a matter of earnest consideration to the reader.

The book is intensely interesting to the most casual reader, but its full value will only be perceived by one who sits down with book and maps and reconstructs the operations as they are described. The sketches in the book are hardly adequate for this purpose, and a case of maps specially prepared for this work may be obtained. (Price of map volume, \$10.50.) It is believed, however, that most readers and students of this book will be able to manage very well with such maps as they already have or can easily procure.

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

TACTICAL PRINCIPLES AND DECISIONS. General Service Schools, 1923. Four volumes and maps, cloth. (Price, \$8.00.)

This text-book, which appeared in 1920, is now issued in revised form, and an examination of the four volumes constituting the present edition discloses great improvement in many respects. The former text has evidently been used as a basis, and in some sections the old text is still recognizable, sentence for sentence and paragraph for paragraph, with certain improvements in phraseology. In most chapters, however, a fresh and more logical arrangement has been made and the text is considerably altered. One minor subject seems to be added to those treated in the earlier edition, viz, "Night Operations."

The publication of this edition in five volumes (the fifth volume, not yet published, devoted to cavalry), in addition to a volume of maps, is of questionable advantage. It could have been as well presented probably in a smaller number of volumes, which might have lowered a very little the cost of this rather expensive textbook. The map case contains a larger and better collection of maps than was furnished with the earlier edition.

The new work has a distinctly more positive and authoritative tone. This is evidently the natural consequence of the change in method of preparation of the problems and instructional matter at the Command and General Staff School. The several subjects, each of which was formerly presented under the name of the particular instructor who was its author, are now the result of the combined work of a group of instructors, and thus personal idiosyncrasies are avoided, inferior work has been discarded, and the finished product is a thoroughly considered text and problem that bears the authoritative stamp of approval of the combined instructional staff of the school.

It is doubted if the little personal flavor perceptible in some of the earlier product will be greatly missed; and, on the other hand, there will be less tendency for the student to quarrel unprofitably with the text, whether statement of principles, problem or solution, since he will have the weight of a considerable amount of experience, study, and debate against him.

The principal improvement is in the revision of substance, which is the result of the present method of preparation just alluded to. Further than this, however, and more apparent to a cursory examination, there is a marked improvement in arrangement, in presentation (simplified for the student by the use of appropriate paragraph headings), and in diction. As an example of the latter quality, it may be remarked that General A expired with this new edition. This worthy, who has won more battles than all the famous heroes of history put together, will not be greatly lamented. He was an impossible fellow, and, though the alleged author of so much military wisdom, is suspected not to have had wit enough really to come in out of the rain. In the present day of organized staff management, General A's opinions and conclusions are more than ever unappreciated; so it is with no sigh of regret that we see him strut off the stage, we hope, forever.

The text and problems cover the use of combined arms, and the division is the unit employed.

THE MAILING LIST. The General Service Schools. (Subscription price, \$1.50.)

Volume II of the Mailing List commences with the November, 1922, number. The character and quality of this initial number indicates that the Mailing List this year will be a valuable addition to any officer's military reading.

The Mailing List is specially useful for such officers as are preparing to attend the Command and General Staff School; but, beyond this special value, it is prepared with a view to keeping the bulk of the service informed as to the fundamental principles and doctrines which form the basis of instruction at Leavenworth.

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In this number is given first a presentation of the most important and fundamental subject—Military Organization of the United States. This is followed by a chapter embodying a review of tactical principles. The student will naturally meet with a lot of old friends here, yet the composition of the lessons of the World War with the earlier conceptions of tactical principles makes a careful presentation of this subject timely and useful.

Another chapter of general interest is entitled "Command in Combat," which, again, is an enunciation of principles generally accepted and appreciated. The question of the character of artillery fire to be developed, whether barrage or some other kind, is given an answer in "Forms of Artillery Fire Support."

SADDLE SONGS AND OTHER VERSE. By Henry Herbert Knibbs. Houghton-Mifflin Co. (Price, \$1.50.)

Only a true poet could do justice to this little collection of verse, but one who has known a little of the plains and the trail can possibly explain in drab language what "Saddle Songs" expresses in inimitable imagery. The style is often of that free-and-easy vernacular quality that suits so well the life of the bronco-buster, the ranger, and the hobo; yet there is a remarkable variety in the author's vehicle that marks his craftsmanship as surely as the wonderful beauty of his word pictures mark his poetic insight.

With but few exceptions, these poems are of the Southwest and the borderland that our cavalry knows so well. A great number of them are little terrible tales in rhyme; some are merely prairie visions; but all ring true. They are not the clever jingle of a passer through the land. This poet knows his plains and his people. His songs, with an alkali flavor in them, with the romantic mesa twilight in them, make one think long of the land of the mesquite and cayuse.

INSTRUCTIONS IN LEARNING ACCURATE PISTOL SHOOTING. By Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas, U. S. Marine Corps. Samuel Usher, The Fort Hill Press, Boston, 1922. (Price, 50 cents; special prices on lots.) Reviewed by Colonel C. E. Stodter, Cavalry, Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

The author of this little book of 42 pages is well known among pistol shooters on account of his success in numerous competitions in the last three or four years. While the book is intended as a guide to shooting the .45-caliber automatic pistol, there is much that applies to shooting any pistol or revolver.

The author makes the assertion that any one can become a fine pistol shot who is willing to take infinite pains in acquiring the fundamentals of pistol shooting which are: (a) Getting in the proper shooting position; (b) gripping the gun properly; (c) aiming the gun correctly; (d) developing a good trigger squeeze. These four fundamentals are clearly described and illustrated by photographs. Not only are they described in detail, but reasons for them are given, and also cautions are given against the errors that are frequently made. Particular attention is given to the subject of trigger-squeeze, as this is the most important of the fundamentals.

There are chapters on instruction and record practice, coaching, table of percentages, description of the .45-caliber automatic pistol, instructions for dismounting and assembling the pistol, operations, penetration and trajectory of the bullet.

The book is of great value to the beginner, and it is also useful to the old-timer in reminding him of the many errors which he should avoid.

Colonel Rice, commanding the 12th Cavalry, writes about this book:

After looking over this book, I turned it over to Captain Oron A. Palmer, who had just joined from McAllen and who was assigned to the command of the Headquarters Troop, with instructions to use the book during the course of pistol firing on which the

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troop was just entering, and to submit a report on its merits at the completion of the course.

Captain Palmer is an excellent instructor as well as a fine shot, and was for this reason selected to make the test. While the results obtained throughout the regiment in the pistol firing were very satisfactory and showed a marked improvement on any previous record, all organizations qualifying from 95 per cent to 100 per cent, Captain Palmer's troop was the only one that qualified 100 per cent.

We believe that this book is the best guide we have seen on this subject, and that it will be a great aid in developing good shots in the regiment.

WITH THE CAVALRY IN THE WEST. By "Aquila." The Bodley Head, Ltd., London. 246 pp., 8 illustrations, 2 maps. (Price, \$1.60.)

An easily readable story of the experiences of a British cavalry officer who was through much of the war. Life in camp, billet, trench, and on the march is pleasantly described. The many actions of the cavalry, although mostly dismounted, are interestingly told by a participant. The heartaches of the cavalryman who was longing to get in mounted and who was forever and always being dismounted occupy lines of each chapter. On the other hand, the value of cavalry is shown by the fact that the cavalry, always ready for mounted work, a great potentiality in this respect whose place no other arm could take when needed, gave so freely of its service in dismounted work when danger called. For a running tale of what a cavalry outfit did in France during the World War, told by a member of the command, the book is recommended.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S COMMAND, 1915-1918. By George A. B. Dewar, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Boraston, C. B. Houghton Mifflin Co. Two volumes. (Price, \$10.00.)

This book is written with the purpose of vindicating the leadership of Sir Douglas Haig as commander-in-chief of the British forces in France. It is frankly resentful of the alleged studied effort made during and since the war to belittle the work of the British commander-in-chief, whether this effort be by his own people or by others. The effort is so intense as to detract from its otherwise praiseworthy purpose.

The beginning is most refreshing, in these days of detracting from the work of all military men, and one reads with pleasure an appreciation of the work of the soldierman during this tremendous struggle. The thought is stressed that the commanders of the British forces were at all time cognizant of the fact that they were servants of the public through Parliament. This is, of course, the underlying principle of the existence of our own army. Nothing of the "Alone I did it" spirit was found in the make-up of the British commander-in-chief, according to the authors, so far as his relation with his subordinates is concerned. It is to be regretted that the authors did not adopt that same attitude for their hero with reference to the Allied commanders.

There are many places wherein the authors present a viewpoint rather different from that taken by most writers up to the present time. One notable example is the very pronounced stand as regards the action of the French in the aid given in stopping the German drive of March, 1918. The authors very properly emphasize the result of the British attack upon the 17th German Army, but unfortunately give the reader the impression that they are not willing to accord to the French that same credit for action which they demand for the British commander-in-chief in other actions of the war.

The criticisms of the civil authorities as regards their actions toward and in relation to the military authorities are severe, and one is bound to agree that these criticisms are many times well merited. While it is fundamental in our own and in the British system of government that the civil is the controlling factor, it should be a governing principle that the military man placed in charge must receive the support of his government or be relieved. The action of our own government in supporting its commander-

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in-chief, General Pershing, is in marked contrast with the picture painted by our authors and may well serve as an example for future governments. The British commander-in-chief did not receive at all time the support that he was justified in expecting.

The question of the supreme command is presented in a pleasing and, to the general reading public, new manner. While the average reader may not understand it, the military student must realize that, subject to protecting his own army, the British commander-in-chief carried out that co-operation which is the next best thing to unity of command. The weakness of all real alliances is the fact that each ally will always protect his own interests. That this is the case is illustrated in the agreement making Marshal Foch the Allied commander, wherein the several signers reserved the right to appeal to their respective governments.

The book is a splendid tribute by the authors to Earl Haig. It is to be regretted that in their effort to praise him they found it necessary to animadvert upon other commanders. The authors do not, perhaps, remember that Grant, the butcher of Cold Harbor, is the military hero of the Union Army. They take too seriously the snappings of those who will be forgotten when Haig's name is still fresh in history's memory. The fact that Earl Haig did for three years carry the load of responsibility for the action of the British Army, and that to a successful issue, is a complete answer to any carping adverse critics.

Had the authors in praising Earl Haig adopted a less aggressive attitude toward some others, the result would have been more pleasing to the reader and student of military history.

It will be of special interest to cavalymen to note the remark which Colonel Boraston includes in the chapter dealing with the final operations in France. He states: "The German Army had broken, and the Allied advance went forward at a rate dictated more by the deficiencies of their own communications than by any resistance that the German machine-gunners and special services could offer. Our three cavalry divisions had a task that was really beyond them, though they strove to the limits of the powers of horse and man to do the work that four times their numbers, might have done effectively. It was the fate of the cavalry on the Western Front to be cut down, during times when cavalry work was impossible, to numbers which made it equally impossible for them to do their legitimate work effectively when their opportunity came. Even so, the three cavalry divisions we still possessed were of great utility, and with their aid we had pushed forward from 25 to 30 miles on the battle front when, on November 11, the Armistice put an end to hostilities."

LIFE AND LETTERS OF WALTER H. PAGE. By Burton J. Hendrick. Doubleday, Page & Co. (Price, \$10.00.)

REVIEWED BY MAJOR W. W. EDWARDS, CAVALRY

This story of a life brimful of achievement is told largely by personal letters. They were not dictated. They were penned in a most careful, painstaking manner and preserve an inimitable style.

The letters fairly scintillate with wit, irony, philosophy, invective, and common sense—all expressed with great originality and frankness, in the most faultless English. This is a book, besides, which is of lasting historical importance and significance, as a chapter in the diplomatic relations between the two greatest nations in the greatest war the world has ever seen.

During the formative period of his life, while he was a roving journalist, Page got the human contact, which he subsequently never lost. He grew from provincialism to patriotism. He also became imbued with the needs of democracy and he boldly attacked whomsoever he thought stood in the way.

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In one editorial, for example, he referred to a public officer in the South, who was distinguished for his dignity and family tree, but not for any animated administration of duties, as Thothmes II. When this bewildered functionary searched the Encyclopedia he found Thothmes II was a mummy. "It's awfully discouraging business," wrote Page, "to prove to a mummy that it is a mummy; you can't go up and say, 'The Egyptian dynasty crumbled several thousand years ago.'"

During his editorial career he revived the *Forum* magazine and was its guiding spirit for eight years. He was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* and finally ended as a member of the firm Doubleday, Page & Company with a magazine of his own, *The World's Work*.

When the Wilson administration began, Page was a successful editor and publisher, well past middle age, living at Garden City, Long Island; but he had been preparing quite unconsciously for one of the greatest diplomatic missions a man of this era ever attempted. Thirty years before, he became acquainted with a struggling young lawyer in Atlanta, Ga., and they grew to be good friends. They had both been fighting for the cause of democracy. This young lawyer was Woodrow Wilson, who was now elected President.

The appointment of Page to the Court of Saint James came as a complete surprise, in a telephone message one morning from Colonel House. "Good morning, Your Excellency," said Colonel House. "What the devil are you talking about?" said Page. Then Colonel House explained.

Soon Page was writing a letter on board the *Baltic*, en route from New York to Liverpool. "There are three titled Englishmen who sit at the table with me on this ship—one a former Lord Mayor of London, another a peer, and the third an M. P. Damn their self-sufficiencies. They do excite my envy. They don't shoulder the work of the world. They shoulder the world and leave the work to be done by somebody else."

Page tried from the time he reached England and took up his ambassadorial duties to work out a plan for a better understanding between the two English-speaking nations. He started to do this before Europe was plunged into war, and met with many discouragements, but found it, of course, a much more difficult task after he represented a neutral nation at the capital of a belligerent one.

After the European war had been in progress for some time, Page became convinced that the United States should take the part of the Allies. He wrote the President to this effect, repeatedly deploring our policy of isolation, stating his belief that the reason was the "hayseed spokesmen, the shirtsleeve statesmen, and the fellows from Jonesville. They have been the chief hindrances of our country. It is they, in fact, who have kept our people ignorant of the Germans, ignorant of the English, ignorant of our own history, ignorant of ourselves. We've been in the world, right in the middle of the world, the whole time."

Page knew that Germany, which was playing the Napoleonic game, must be rid of predatory feudalism, which was the cause of the war; that she was a predatory wild beast of a nation—a highwayman; that all the Hohenzollern monarchs, with one exception, had acquired land, and the present Kaiser was only carrying out a family tradition, and there was no making peace with this robber nation except by force.

Page knew, furthermore, that England realized that the United States was the only country capable of winning the war. "Does U. S. commercialism and does the 'peace at any price' dominate America? I'm for war," he says, "to 'save our honor and to save democracy.'" This was the doctrine he was preaching during the days of the many notes following the sinking of that line of ships headed by the *Lusitania* and the German overtures for peace made by Bernstorff before his dismissal.

This was the darkest period of Page's ambassadorship. The happiest day for Page was when the United States finally declared war with Germany. Before this he had

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occupied a "listening post" of diplomacy. He could hear what the enemy was about, but could not tell what was transpiring in his own lines. But now all was changed. He was no longer kept in the dark as to what the United States was going to do, for she commenced doing it at once. He now felt that his country was exonerated from all her mistakes. The tone of his letters changes suddenly. He writes to a friend, "Come over and see how big our country looks from this island." From this time on, though his work was increased tenfold, the dreadful uncertainty was at an end.

The one ringing note in the message Page has left us is: The need of organized and prepared leadership on the part of our nation in the service of the world.

In a letter to the President he says: "The future of the world belongs to us. A man needs to live here with two economic eyes in his head a very little time to become very sure of this. Everybody will see it presently. These English are spending their capital, and it is their capital that continues to give them their vast power. Now, what are we going to do with the leadership of the world presently, when it falls clearly into our hands? And how can we use the English for the highest uses of democracy?" Does it not sound like the voice of prophecy?

MODERN POLO. By Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Miller, C. B. E., D. S. O. (late 17th Lancers). Fourth edition. Hurst and Blackett, Ltd. (Price, \$10.00.)

An interval of eleven years has elapsed since the third edition of *Modern Polo* made its appearance. So many sweeping changes have occurred during that time that Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Miller has found it necessary to make considerable revisions, and to write a great deal of fresh matter for the fourth edition, which is now before us. The broad result is the same as before. The book is, as it always was, a particularly authoritative work, and it retains its place as the standard volume on polo. Regarding age in polo the author writes:

A great advantage which polo has over all other outdoor games is that one can begin it comparatively late in life, and that one will continue to improve with age and experience. The reason for this is that coolness, command of temper, horsemanship, knowledge of the game, and "head," all of which come with age, are more important factors in making a first-class polo player than activity, which is an attribute of youth. At football a man is, as a rule, at his best from twenty to twenty-five; and at cricket, from twenty to thirty years of age; yet there are few really first-class polo players in England under thirty-five. Men of mature years are in no way barred from polo, the average age of the team which represented England in 1921 being forty-one years. Although I have never heard of a first-class cricketer who did not learn to play as a boy, many good polo players have begun comparatively late in life.

To a large extent, the general make-up of the book follows that of the previous editions. The first chapter deals with the development of modern polo and tells how to become a polo player. The theory and practice of the game are expounded in the second chapter, and the great influence which its development in America has had.

America has had a great influence on the evolution of modern polo. Pace, pace, and always pace is what is aimed at. This was very noticeable in 1909, and it was just the same in 1921. Young Americans play with more dash, as a rule, than young Englishmen; this is partly due to temperament, partly because where they play the grounds are better, owing to the fact that they do not get the same wear, and partly because they do not consider their ponies so much.

Everything is done in the American game to quicken it up, and their plan of meeting the ball, instead of turning for a back-hander, has, of course, this effect to a very great extent; and another stroke that makes the game quicker is that of hitting under the neck instead of a back-hander. No first-class American player ever hits a back-hander if he can get the ball to the same position by hitting it under his pony's neck. This must be right, because he is able to pass the ball out to the center without the shadow of a pause, whereas if he turns for a back-hander he must, however slightly, slacken his pace.

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Colonel Miller thinks that the average American player is not nearly as strong in defense as the average Englishman; but then, on the other hand, owing to his constant practice in getting clean away with the ball, he is a far better shot at goal.

A valuable chapter is devoted to "polo appliances," including polo grounds, goal posts, sticks, and polo dress. The section upon choosing a polo pony is full of the soundest possible advice, and many instructive pages are given to the subject of polo pony training, upon which there is no higher authority than the author. Polo pony gear, such as bits and bridles, saddles, whip, spurs, bandages, and boots, receive due attention, as does the question of polo pony management. Polo in the Army also has its interesting chapter. It is *par excellence* the soldier's game, and few will quarrel with Colonel Miller's contention that it is the most suitable form of amusement for regimental officers. The following, he claims, are a few of its advantages:

1. No better riding school exists than the polo ground.
2. To be a successful polo player, a man must be to some extent a horsemaster; for he must know a good deal about horses in order to be able to buy his ponies and to keep them sound and fit.
3. The qualities which make a soldier succeed in his profession bring him to the front at polo, particularly if he has to organize and arrange the regimental polo.
4. Polo is a game where discipline and combination are essential, and one plays for the honor of the regiment.

Modern Polo is profusely illustrated, the plates numbering no fewer than 172. It also possesses a good index. The new edition is entitled to a cordial welcome from everybody interested in the galloping game. (Extracts from *The Polo Monthly*.)

AN OUTLINE OF THE EGYPTIAN AND PALESTINE CAMPAIGNS, 1914-1918. By General Sir M. G. E. Bowman-Manifold. 17 maps and sketches. (Price, \$1.50.)

This account of the Egyptian and Palestine operations, which has been running in serial form in the *Journal of the Institution of the Royal Engineers*, is now available in pamphlet form.

Foreign Military Journals

Revue de Cavalerie, September-October, 1922.

In *La Cavalerie et des Feux* Colonel Cambuzat, artillery, takes issue with the idea (which is less and less in evidence) that cavalry is relatively unimportant in modern war, and bases his contention on solid argument as well as upon the incidents of the World War. In this first installment he particularizes in the qualities of cavalry, first discussing the manners in which the individual cavalry soldier is made a superior fighting unit by reason of his mount. These are mentioned at some length in their physical, intellectual, and moral aspects. He then deals with the disadvantages that encumber the cavalry, among them particularly the difficulty of keeping up the cavalry effective strength in the course of operations and the difficulty of foraging the horses.

The second installment of the study of a maneuver of skeletonized large cavalry units held in 1921 appears in this number. The general situation is that in which the German Crown Prince's group of armies found themselves on the eve of the offensive of the 27th of May, 1918, and the exercise was worked out over the identical ground. Only the German Army was supposed (in this exercise) to include a body of cavalry—which it did not actually possess—which in the exercise works out a problem in the exploitation of a success. The enemy forces are considered to be exactly those which the French actually opposed to the Germans on this sector in 1918. The problem is recorded in great detail, with all the orders, messages, etc., given, so that it is possible to follow it through with profit on the map.

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The operations of the 2d Cavalry Division on the Ourcq, 30 May-7 June, 1918, are recounted in detail by Captain Oudin. His article, which is concluded in the next number, is well illustrated by maps and supported by the actual operation and battle orders. This, too, should make an excellent map study of the employment of a large unit of cavalry.

Faits de Cavalerie, as usual, is an interesting section. In this number it comprises three patrol episodes, an episode involving the cavalry of an advance guard and an exploit of a cavalry squadron on a special mission. These authentic experiences are instructive for the leader of a small unit.

A French translation of General Grazioli's study of Modern Cavalry and Fast-moving Composite Units, which is translated from the original in this number of the CAVALRY JOURNAL (see page 137) appears in this *Revue*.

Some space is devoted to a review of polo in the French Army.

Revue de Cavalerie, November-December, 1922.

ARMY WINGS SHOULD BE COMPOSED OF CAVALRY

In the second installment of *La Cavalerie et les Feux* Colonel Cambuzat discusses the characteristics of the communications of an army, of which they are the vital organs. He then concludes that generally the army can best protect its communications by the employment of "wings." Incident to a discussion of the attack and defense of such wings, he goes into the essential matter of reconnaissance, and his remarks on this head are of quite general application. Of particular interest is his analysis of the powers of aviation in this direction.

Aviation can only report information that the enemy has not been able to conceal during the short period of an opportune flight. It cannot define the changing contour of moving lines. Especially it cannot usually report positively in the field of negative intelligence, which is of great importance. Night, fog, unfavorable weather, cover, camouflage, etc., are frequently prohibitive factors. It cannot take prisoners, the source of much important and reliable intelligence. It cannot easily render opinions as to the difficult or penetrable parts of a front which is about to be attacked. Its maneuvering mobility is limited and it may suspend function at a critical moment. Lack of continuity in its action may be fatal. It is very difficult to pick up the enemy's contour again, once it is lost. Finally, air observation requires a mastery of air, which is always a matter of great uncertainty.

The writer concludes that cavalry will be the proper agent to effect the reconnaissance, but suggests that liaisons and transmissions must be perfected.

He then discusses the characteristics of combat in an army wing, and concludes that these are such as demand just the qualities that are inherent in the cavalry arm. He adds, however, that the cavalry must perfect not only its capacities of liaison and transmission, but also its fire power. Then follows an interesting study of the use of the carbine (which the writer prefers over the rifle) and of the machine-gun by the cavalry. He is enthusiastic over the possibilities of the rifle in the hands of the cavalry; not so strongly impressed by the value of the machine-gun as by its obvious disadvantages. Needless to say, there is little in the latter part of this study of concern to American cavalrymen, to whom the value of the rifle has been long known.

The description in detail of an exercise of skeletonized large units of cavalry in 1921 is continued in this number. The conclusions as to the employment of large cavalry forces as a mounted reserve which are based upon this exercise are of considerable significance. Their summary will not be attempted here, however, as it is thought that whoever would profit by them should study carefully through the details of the exercise itself.

The account of the 2d Cavalry Division on the Ourcq is concluded in this number. This is a typical example of the employment of cavalry as a mounted reserve. The

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division made a forced march of 200 kilometers and was thrown into the breach being made by the Germans in the vicinity of La Ferté-Milon. It successfully checked the German advance. This account in two successive numbers of the *Revue* enables the military student to follow through the operation in all its details. The author's observations and comments are interesting. He finds fault with the efficacy of heavy machine-guns because of the difficulty of their carriage along with fast-moving troops off the roads.

EMPLOYMENT OF CAVALRY IN THE SPRING OFFENSIVES, 1918

Bulletin Belge des Sciences Militaires, November, 1922.

The article by Captain-Commandant Jacquet is of special interest and is digested as follows:

The rôle of cavalry became of highest importance in the course of the Allied retreat. The necessity for it was felt from the first hour of the operation over the whole field of battle to the point that the British yeomanry regiments which had just been dismounted were again mounted.

In his official report General Sir Douglas Haig emphasizes the influence of the cavalry in these eloquent terms:

"Without the support of the mounted troops, well led, valiantly maintained, it would have been difficult to prevent the enemy, in the covered broken terrain, from piercing the extended front, feebly held."

The evacuation from Cugny to the southeast of Ham was rendered possible by the mounted attack of a squadron of the 6th Brigade, which overwhelmed the German line and took a hundred or so prisoners. (See Fight at Collezy, *CAVALRY JOURNAL*, January, 1922.)

The retreat of the divisions behind the bridgehead of Peronne was carried out with order, thanks to the 1st Cavalry Division. The withdrawal of the British and French divisions west of the Canal du Nord was effected under the cover of dismounted units of the Canadian cavalry brigade, assisted by some French armored cars.

The cavalry made use of combat formations similar to those of the infantry. They consisted of two platoon waves in deployed lines; the third platoon was divided into sections covering the flanks of the two front lines. This was especially the case in the support given to the 9th French Division at Golancourt, south of Ham, on the 24th. (See Collezy, *ibid.*)

The Canadian cavalry was engaged in a similar fashion at Moreuil on March 30.

The power of present armament forbids the employment of cavalry except in small units attached to infantry divisions or regiments. On the other hand, the imperative need of obtaining information requires a great number of patrols as well as reconnaissance by officers.

The large units of cavalry used in small fractions mounted, or in mass dismounted, assist the higher command effectively and facilitate its task.

We see a heroic example of this to the north of Tergier, where the 9th Cuirassiers supported the left of the 125th French Division with a spirit of self-sacrifice beyond all praise in the counter-attack directed against the advance forces of the enemy that had forced the Crozat Canal.

On the enemy (German) side the cavalry participated only to a very limited extent. It intervened to some purpose at Vert Chasseur before the front of the 18th British Division, as well as before Montdidier. It was their cavalry that took the village of Valley. It should also be noted that an attack of 3,000 German cavalry launched from the heights of Sailly-Sailles was halted north of the Somme, in the woods of Troies, by the 1st British Cavalry Division with horse batteries and tanks and reinforced by hastily collected odd units of troops. In fine, the German squadrons played only a minor part in this offensive.

To the south of Villers Bretonneux a raid of cavalry was thrown back by the armored cars of the Canadian Corps.

Polo

REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY POLO TEAM OF 1922

By Major George S. Patton, Jr.

Trusting in the truth of the old saying as to brevity and wit, and impelled further from long duty with troops to avoid lengthy reports, which are never read, I am tempted to make my report as follows:

Final Game of Junior Polo Championship, 1922

Score: Army, 8; Meadowbrook, 7.

Truly, that is enough; but to comply with tradition and to cater to the few who may be curious, I shall add the following:

The Three Campaigns

In 1920 a United States Military Academy team entered the contest for the Junior Championship. Using only horses from West Point, they made a very excellent but unsuccessful attempt to lift the cup.

In 1921 the Army Central Polo Committee took the matter in charge. Horses and players were assembled from Fort Riley, West Point, and Washington. These contingents gathered at Camp Alfred Vail, New Jersey. After a series of tryouts, two teams were selected and entered in the Junior. Both teams were eliminated in the first round, although the team which put the Army out finally won the event.

There were several reasons for this second failure.

Horses

More than half the horses assembled were not of the caliber for such a contest. At the normal speed of army polo they were fast and tractable, but at the speed of such a contest they were useless. The methods of training and caring for them were not scientific and were more or less haphazard, resulting in loss of condition and speed.

Further, the players, through a mistaken idea, used too many horses. Any horse worthy of the name and in proper condition should do two periods in a match, the first four horses in a string of eight necessarily being better than the second four. This was not realized, and the second four horses were frequently used.

Want of Fast Practice

Camp Vail was selected because there were two good fields on the post and two more at a near-by club; hence, the horses and men could be cheaply cared for. The fields were good, but the competition was not. The army teams could easily beat anything in the vicinity; hence, most of their practice came in playing each other. Having no standard of comparison, they did not practice at sufficient speed. It was faster than garrison polo, but it was not fast enough; also, they had no means of learning new methods; hence, they practiced according to ancient ideas at moderate speed.

With the notable exception of Brown and Wilson, all the army players were poor mallet men. Here again, due to lack of higher standards, they did not realize and so correct their defects.

POLO

The Central Polo Committee digested these facts in sorrow and decided to correct them in the offensive of 1922.

By the kind offices of Messrs. Stoddard, Millbourn, Von Stade, and many others, permission was secured to send an army team to Meadowbrook for practice. This at once insured practice in the highest type of polo.

In order to centralize the effort, it was at once decided to enter but one team. Seven players and forty-seven horses were assembled from the same sources as in 1921. Through the courtesy of the Air Service and with the warm co-operation of Major Walter Weaver, commanding officer at Mitchel Field, the players were lodged at that post, next door to Meadowbrook. Stables for the horses were rented at the Mineola Driving Club track, three miles distant. The men camped here and were messed at Mitchel Field.

These arrangements were most excellent, as, besides the four fields at Meadowbrook, there are six other private fields within a radius of five miles, and the sporting owners of these latter generously placed them at the disposal of the army.

The several contingents began to assemble at Mitchel Field on June 18th, and by June 22d all were present. As soon as this happened, Lieutenant T. H. McCreery, assistant manager, was placed in absolute charge of the horses, both public and private. His authority was complete and no one could play or exercise a horse except as he directed. The good effect of this plan became manifest almost at once. The horses improved in condition and appearance from day to day, until, on the great day, General Pershing himself was good enough to say that he had never seen a finer looking or better conditioned lot of horses in or out of the army.

While at Meadowbrook the army entered two tournaments: The Hempstead Cups, a handicap event for teams up to twelve goals and players up to five; this event was won by the army. The Meadowbrook Cups, a handicap for teams up to twenty goals with no limit on the handicap of players; in this event the army was eliminated in the semi-finals.

Besides the regular tournament events, there was constant opportunity for practice in "cut in games" and games on private fields.

Due to bad weather, the tournaments lasted two weeks beyond schedule, but at the close of this period the final team, with one substitute, had practiced against the best players in America.

The result of all this was that when the team left for Narragansett it had selected the best men under tournament conditions, had eliminated the poorest horses, and had experienced the fastest kind of polo as demonstrated by the greatest masters of the game.

Such an experience naturally gave to Colonel Brown and his team confidence that there was nothing in store for them which they had not experienced, and a knowledge that, though victory was not certain, it would take a good team to beat them. The event proved that no such team existed.

At Narragansett the horses and men were accommodated at Lake View farm, two miles from the fields; here there were excellent stables and good camp grounds for the men. Some of the officers also camped, while others lived in town.

Before passing to purely personal remarks and conclusions of perhaps dubious value, pause must be made to remark on the wonderful treatment accorded the army team by all the civilians with whom they came in contact. In every match the army was the favorite of the crowd, every assistance and courtesy was accorded them, and the officers were showered with invitations to dinners and dances. While many of these invitations were accepted, it is pertinent to remark that the members of the team never let pleasure in liquid or other form blind them to the object of their presence. They trained hard at all times, both in the things they did, such as constant riding and mallet work, and also—this was the more difficult—in the things they did not do.

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Conclusions

Since the best school for war is war, so with polo the best school for polo is fast tournament polo. Polo as played at local clubs, civilian or military, will never make a winning team for a big event. The speed cannot be stimulated; it must be experienced. This applies equally to men and horses. Hitting at a fast gallop is utterly different from hitting at a run. Horses which go well on the local field become crazy pullers in a wide-open game. They are like the five-foot jumpers of the back yard who knock down at three six in Madison Square.

If the army wants to continue high-class polo, it must repeat this year's performance as to preparation.

But aside from the speed and the hitting, the whole character of high-class polo is different.

There are three classes of polo, at least as I have observed it, and I have had great chances to observe—greater than to perform.

First, there is a type of polo which may be called "Hit and be Damned," dependent on a complete lack of trust in either the intelligence or stick-work of one's team-mates or on the actions of one's mount and requiring profound trust in God. Perhaps I have been unfortunate, but this is the only kind I ever saw in the army up to 1916. It still flourishes in many places and among all beginners.

Second, up-and-down polo, dependent on 50 per cent confidence in the hitting and intelligence of one's team-mates and on the actions of one's mount. In good examples of this sort of game, most players are paired; team-mates follow each other looking for misses; no one ever turns on a stroke until the stroke is made; there is much pulling up; the game is sticky, and 75 per cent of goals made are straight up and down the field. A good sort of this type game will win in a twelve-goal tournament.

Third, the open or cross-field game, dependent on 90 per cent hitting and confidence in the intelligence of one's team-mates and actions of one's horse. It is hard to describe, for, as Mr. Stoddard says, it is so simple: "All that is necessary to remember is that there are only two places to hit a ball—first to a team-mate, second between the posts."

In this style of game no player ever follows another, waiting for a miss. He goes to the end of the shot the other man is about to make. If a player has 55 per cent chance for a ball, the other players turn for his shot. There are many shots under the neck. This is particularly true in defense. Seventy-five per cent of goals are made from angles; there is much less pulling up, and hence more speed.

But it is hard to describe—far beyond my ability. It must be seen to be appreciated and can only be played on perfect ponies and perfect fields. But it is the game. The army team which won the Junior used it to a degree.

Stick-work

It was the general criticism of the army players that they hit too late on forward shots and too soon on back shots. Speaking generally, we usually hit the ball in forward strokes just forward of the stirrup. It should be hit about opposite the bit. There are two reasons for this: First, when so hit, the ball has a greater tendency to "loft"; second, the angle at which the ball may be directed is increased many degrees, thus giving the player more choice of direction and command of the ball.

In the actual making of the stroke we were said to move the hand too much. In the forward strokes the hand should not rise above the elbow. The stroke should be made with increasing momentum—that is, starting slow and gaining speed just before it hits the ball. We usually start just as fast and as hard as possible. As a rule, our back strokes were less faulty. Going fast, we had to hit late—the correct way—because we misjudged the speed.

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Beginners

It seems to me that in the army we are too helpful to beginners. By letting them play when they are utterly useless, we get many bad players and slow games. In giving them public horses to play, we ruin the horses to no purpose. It would be better if they were forced to make or buy a pony and be not allowed to play at all until they could at least hit the ball once in a while. By this system some would be discouraged and quit, but such are so lazy that they would never be any good, anyway; we would get fewer and better players.

Private Horses

The virtue of polo as a military accomplishment rests on the following: It makes a man think fast while he is excited; it reduces his natural respect for his own safety—that is, makes him bold; it should teach restraint under exciting circumstances. For the cavalryman, it is the nearest approach to mounted combat; it makes riding worth while; it keeps a man hard. Finally, it should teach better horse management.

Now, it is a sad but true fact that a man will work just a little harder on his own horse than on a public one. A private horse stands a better chance of becoming a good polo horse than does a public one, as he is ridden by fewer people. A polo horse is the best type of charger for service and combat.

For these reasons it seems that all officers who want to play polo should own at least one private horse. They will learn more, help polo more, and be better mounted for war. Horses capable of making fine animals can be bought green from the remount or privately at remount prices. We will never amount to a great deal in polo until we get more good private mounts.

McCreery has covered in the attached report the question of horses in all its forms. I shall close by quoting a famous dealer, whose personal horses are of that race, on the subject of thoroughbreds. When I asked him why he trained and sold western mongrels, he replied: "If I sell thoroughbreds, I not only have to make the horse, but the rider." Riley has made us riders—buy thoroughbreds.

ARMY POLO

By Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Brown, Jr., Cavalry, Captain Army Team, 1922

The history of army team polo for this year has been very well covered by Major Patton in his report. Exception is taken to his statement that in former years the methods of training and caring for these horses were not scientific and more or less haphazard, resulting in a loss of condition and speed. In former years the same method of training was employed as is still used by the great majority of the polo world. McCreery's method substitutes a fifteen-minute gallop under weight for the former daily exercise of one and one-half to two hours' walk and trot. He feeds four times per day instead of three. His methods were accompanied by success, and great credit is due him for his excellent work. Such a man is necessary in keeping a string of forty to sixty horses in condition. With the care of injuries, supervising feeding, care of equipment, etc., he has a "he-man's job," and these horses have personal equations as well as men, and the successful trainer is one who knows the condition, temperament, and past daily work of all his horses and can each day successfully decide the question, "What does this horse need today?"

From a team captain's standpoint, the general policy was to play them all in preliminary matches and practice games, being especially careful not to overwork the best ones, but to save them for the Junior Championship. When the important games were played in the Junior, the team started the game with the idea of each player playing the

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four best available two periods each. This policy can be deviated from after half time if the team is well in the lead.

Must Not Play in Expectation of Misses

The success of the team this year was surprisingly well received by the civilian polo world and much is expected of future army teams. The ideal organization would have an army team in low goal, in the Junior and the Senior events (three teams). Three teams, or even two, cannot be suitably mounted at present, but in from five to ten years, if the present policy of encouraging polo is continued and the breeding activities of the Remount Association and Remount Service begin to show results, I see no reason why there should not be army teams competing in both Open and Junior Championships. When the army develops players of ability and experience, their success will be largely determined by their mounts. Players cannot be developed by confining army polo to army posts. No individual or team in any branch of sport can attain his or its greatest proficiency by always playing against somebody they can defeat with comparative ease. A lot can be learned by playing against and observing players of the first rank. The handicaps in army post polo are poor fields, resulting in poor mallet-work and consequent lack of team-work. Fifty per cent of army players play for their opponents and team-mates to miss because it has been their general experience on poor fields. Team play depends on confidence in the hitting of your team-mates, and if one expects good players to miss he is generally wrong.

Meadowbrook is probably the best place to assemble the army teams on account of the many fields and the opportunity for practice against good teams. A stable to accommodate sixty horses should be constructed at Mitchel Field. It will save money in the end. Until the policy of having suitably mounted teams for 12 goal, 20 goal, and open polo is adopted, I recommend a continuance of this year's policy in regard to assembling and managing the army team. Before a player is sent it must be determined that he has, first, the potential ability; second, that he can be suitably mounted.

Each player should have seven or eight horses and one of his attendants should be capable of assisting him in the daily exercise of his string. There are days when through injury or falling off in physical condition it is inadvisable for a player to ride seven or eight horses as a morning's work.

In conclusion, the army team this year was stronger than it was generally considered. It played its best game in the semi-finals of the Junior when a 17-goal team was defeated 16 to 2. In the finals the "luck-breaks" of the game were against the army, but after being on the low end of a 4 to 0 score at the end of the third period, the team won in the ninth period what was apparently a very popular victory.

NOTES ON THE TRAINING AND CONDITIONING OF THE ARMY POLO PONIES THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP, 1922

By Lieutenant T. H. McCreery, Q. M. C. (Remount Service)

The training of any lot of horses can scarcely be called a system. To properly train them, each individual must be handled more or less differently. In parts of the training they can be handled alike; therefore, I will not dwell on any so-called system, but will give an outline of the care and training of ponies in general; also some impressions noted with regard to the civilian-owned ponies that I have observed. These impressions will comprehend breeding, type, and sex.

The thoroughbred blood undoubtedly dominates on the polo field. I first noticed this among the better ponies at Meadowbrook owned by civilians. Each time they showed a

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good one or one that had played in one or two international matches, it always was a thoroughbred or at least three-fourths thoroughbred. Then I noted as the army ponies trained on that the thoroughbred ponies were the ones that always came back much sooner than the other breeds. When they were injured, they responded to treatment so quickly that it was remarkable how soon they were again in condition to play. If they were tired at the end of a game, they were not the ones to turn their tails to the feed box and look gaunt and dejected the next morning, but always came out with their heads up and looking for more polo.

When we came to the fast, horse-killing, heart-breaking games of the finals, it was the thoroughbred that had the stamina, endurance, and determination to go on the field for three of the hardest periods on horseflesh ever seen on a polo field. It is not surprising to me that the public and the press commented on the wonderful showing of the army ponies, as these ponies had more thoroughbred blood in them than any collection of army horses ever accumulated together in this country. This fact only again proves that the Remount Service is progressing in the right lines in using the thoroughbred horse in its horse-breeding activities. Of course, the skeptic will say, "Why breed all polo ponies?" But it must be remembered that this same breed, same type horse and size horse is the wonderful little Waler which accomplished so many remarkable tests of endurance in the British Army in Palestine during the late war.

The average size of the army ponies was about 15.2 hands high; average weight about 975 pounds, when in playing condition. The average conformation was the big-barreled, short-legged, stocky kind, with good fronts, short backs, and strong, straight legs. No crooked-hocked, splay-footed, or calf-kneed horse can stand this game. As to sex, it is noted that the temperament of mares is more adapted to this game. Of course, this is not always the case, but the higher average of good ones is mares.

About the training—it has been noted that the army and civilian ponies in former years have been trained by having the grooms walk and trot them from one to three hours per day. This system may be all right for an endurance test or some of the old-style polo, but the game has changed to a hit-and-run game, and if you want to be in the game at all it is necessary to have fast horses. So, in order to have speed in a pony, he must have strength, health, good wind, and some flesh on him. These things cannot be developed by slow, dragging exercise, so I have in mind two cardinal principles in training a polo pony. They are: Give him just as much work as he needs, but save his strength. Therefore, my general average of a day's work when the pony was not to play in a game was, first, to put a man on him, preferably the officer who was to play him, then walk him five to ten minutes, trot five to ten minutes, and canter from fifteen to twenty minutes. If it is the day before a game or if the pony has not played for some time, he should be galloped along at top speed for a few short stretches during this gallop in order to develop his wind. My reason for having the pony ridden and not led alongside of another horse is that he has got to carry weight in a polo game and must become accustomed to it. My reason for keeping the pony under the saddle for not more than twenty-five or thirty minutes is to save flesh, as flesh means strength and strength means speed. If the pony has played a hard game the previous day, I would have him led out at a walk, then have him trotted up and down to see if he is sound, then carefully examine him for any cuts, bruises, or injuries, examine his feet for soundness and shoeing, then let him eat grass for one-half to one hour and put him back in the stable to rest for the next game.

On the morning of each game all ponies were walked and trotted under saddle for twenty to thirty minutes. Only one pony out of the forty-seven head did I find it necessary to train according to the old method. This one was a big, hardy but extremely nervous mare. As to feeding, each horse while in training was given all he would eat.

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Some would eat only seven or eight pounds of grain, while others would eat as much as fifteen to sixteen pounds. So it averaged about twelve pounds of grain, one pound of bran, and about fourteen pounds of hay. A lump of rock-salt was kept in front of the horses at all times. The horses were fed four times each day—at 5 o'clock a. m., 11.30 o'clock a. m., 4.30 o'clock p. m., and 9.30 o'clock p. m. A handful of bran was used in each feed. After a hard game they were fed steamed oats and bran. My reason for doing this is that when the horse is tired it is better to give him something easy to digest. Fresh water was kept in front of the horses at all times. A good way to be sure that your horses have plenty of water at night is to instruct the men to give them all they will drink at the 9.30 feeding time, then fill the pail and leave it outside the stall, then when you inspect your horses before retiring for the night place the pail before the horse yourself. By doing this you can see whether he has been properly watered and that he is tied at the proper length. At the same time have a look at his feed-box and hay-rack. Watching the hay and feed rack and condition of the horse in general is what gives one an idea of how much work to give each horse.

The ponies should not have any hay on the morning of the game. This will keep them from blowing too much.

After considerable experimenting I found the following style of shoe the best: In front I used a hand-made steel-rim shoe set in well at the heels and not too long. The hind shoes were hard to get right, but I think I have finally settled on the proper kind. This was done with the advice of Mr. Joe Ellison, of Fox and Ellison, horseshoers, at Westbury, L. I. First, the shoe is a No. 1 light Phoenix shoe, sold by Messrs. Vought and Williams, New York City. The outside heel calk is round and blunt, about one-fourth inch high, while the inside calk is tapered thin and runs sloping toward the toe. The reason for this is that when the horse puts his feet down and stops straight on his haunches the foot will not slip back, as it has the bearing of both calks. It will not slip forward, as it has full bearing on the outside calk, while the sharp inside calk cuts in enough to hold it. Then when the horse turns on his haunches the outside calk will hold the foot in place while the inside heel slips over the grass and prevents the horse from twisting on his ankle or hock.

About the care of ponies during the game: It has been noted that the grooms are inclined to use cold water on the ponies when they are hot. This should not be done, as it causes the pony to cool out too fast, which produces stiffness, removes the elastic condition of the skin and the color of the horse's coat. If you must use water, have it warm, or a body wash is better. Any veterinarian will recommend a good body wash.

The pony should be blanketed and walked slowly between periods and not be allowed to cool out too fast. All ponies should be inspected carefully between periods in order to doctor small cuts and to see that the shoes are all right. All ponies should be kept moving before they go on the field. It keeps the blood in circulation and prevents that general shock to the system that necessarily follows when a horse goes from a cold standstill to a run at top speed.

In conclusion, I will say that I probably made a number of mistakes in training and handling the ponies, but they won the Junior Championship, and there is no doubt that their condition was better than it had formerly been, and, as we always have something to learn about horses, there is no doubt I would change some things another time.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARMY POLO

Not the least satisfactory feature in American polo at the present time is the great strides which the game is making in the army. It is predicted that the time is at hand when the army will become in the United States, as in England, the backbone of polo. This advance is solely due to the great encouragement given to the game by the War

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Department, which now considers polo a necessary part of the training of officers. Remounts of polo type are practically recognized as the official mounts, inasmuch as any mounted unit may have issued to it on request remounts of polo type. At present, it is stated, remounts of polo type are not being purchased, owing to the number of horses left over from the war, but as soon as that supply is exhausted a proportion of ponies will be bought and issued as remounts. As a further example of the interest in polo taken by the American General Staff, it may be added that about sixty polo ponies are kept at the United States Military Academy, West Point, for the purpose of instructing cadets of the senior class how to play polo. The success of an army team in the Junior Championship at Narragansett during the past summer has given a further fillip to military polo, and in due course, no doubt, the troops will be able to place a formidable team in the field for the Senior and Open events.—*The Polo Monthly*.

TOURNAMENT SCHEDULE FOR 1923 ADOPTED BY POLO ASSOCIATION

Tournament dates for 1923 have been adopted by the Polo Association as follows:

February 2-28—Flamingo Polo Club, Miami, Fla.
March 3-17—Aiken Polo Club, Aiken, S. C.
March 24-April 2—Camden Polo Club, Camden, S. C.
April 1-15—San Antonio Polo Club, San Antonio, Texas.
April 15-30—Sandhills Polo Club, Pinehurst, N. C.
May 19-June 2—Bryn Mawr Polo Club, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
May 26-June 2—Whippany River Club, Morristown, N. J.
June 2-16—Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, Pa.
June 23-30—Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.
June 16-July 7—Meadowbrook Club, Westbury, L. I.
July 2-14—Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.
July 16-28—Rumson Country Club, Rumson, N. J.
July 28-August 25—Point Judith Polo Club, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
August 8-25—Thousand Islands Polo Club, Wellesley Island, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
August 18-September 1—Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass., and Dedham County and Polo Club, Dedham, Mass.
September 1-18—Miami Valley Hunt and Polo Club, Dayton, Ohio.
September 15-22—Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.

At the annual meeting of the Polo Association Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, the foremost patron of the game in the world, was chosen honorary chairman. It is expected that Mr. Whitney's large spirit of sportsmanship will imbue the management with more enthusiasm and enterprise than it has enjoyed in several years. Almost anticipatory of the incident was the announcement of a large number of new players, principally from officers of the army, the total players now being 1,926, as against 1,151 in 1921, or an addition of 475 players, the army increase being from 379 to 697, an increase of 318.

It was decided to send no team to the Olympic games in 1924, principally because English and other foreign teams are expected to challenge for the American Cup and play here that year. Individual teams may go to the Olympic games of their own accord and under association approval.

Louis E. Stoddard was re-elected chairman and J. Ford Johnson, Jr., was named as treasurer to succeed W. R. Grace, resigned. J. Cheever Cowdin was chosen secretary and the executive committee elected was as follows:

Carleton F. Burke, A. M. Collins, Prentiss L. Coonley, J. Cheever Cowdin, W. Cameron Forbes, J. Ford Johnson, Jr., Colonel John C. Groome, Colonel Julian R. Lindsay,

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U. S. A.; Devereux Milburn, Dudley P. Rogers, Robert E. Strawbridge, Sr., H. E. Talbot, Jr., J. Watson Webb, and W. Averell Harriman.

The Senior Championship will not be played for during 1923. The open championship, awarded to the Meadowbrook Club, Westbury, L. I., will be played on dates in the fall to be selected later. The Junior Championship, won by the army at Narragansett Pier last summer, may go to the Bryn Mawr Polo Club of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A new championship tournament was established for teams whose aggregate handicaps is not more than twelve goals. This was arranged at the request of western players, and will serve to encourage younger and less experienced players. No date was assigned. The Pacific Coast Championship will be contested for in April.

DANGEROUS PLAY

We have received an expression of opinion that more danger attaches to the player in America than it does in England. It is stated that of the twenty-eight players composing seven teams at least twenty had an accident or fall during the series of four tournaments. Five of these, namely, one sprained ankle, one sprained knee, one sprained shoulder, one broken rib, and one concussion, entailed a rest of a week or more to the players concerned. This series of mishaps may have formed merely a coincidence of an unfortunate description, and it is only fair to add that in London last season the number of accidents to players was inordinately large. Nobody on that account complained that London polo was becoming more perilous. One player with experience of polo in the United States declares, however, that 50 per cent of the accidents just referred to were attributable to dangerous riding. He does not suggest that the Americans are deliberately foul players, which is certainly not the case. "But," he continues, "when they go into a game they mean to win and ride all out all the time. The accidents are due to excitement and keenness to win, a well-known American characteristic. Even a severe umpire seems unable to check it, and the best and most experienced players are just as prone to commit breaches of the rules as their less experienced confrères."—*The Polo Monthly*.

SIXTH CAVALRY

Were it not for the exceptionally heavy rainfall during the winter months, one certainly would find it difficult to discover a place more admirably suited for polo than Fort Oglethorpe, but so far rain has prevented only four of our weekly games. The team which established the championship of the Corps Area and the post team participated each Sunday in very spirited contests in which the people of Chattanooga and vicinity are showing much interest and are lending us a great deal of support. As the weather becomes warmer we find it difficult to accommodate the tremendous crowds. Already there has been formed a committee of leading citizens of Chattanooga to look into the matter of sending a suitably mounted officer of the Sixth Cavalry or of Chattanooga's host of Reserves to Washington this year to compete for a place on the Junior Championship team.

We have two fairly good fields now; one turf, which can be used only occasionally during the winter and never in damp weather, and one skimmed field which is available almost always, except when it is very wet. However, the Park Commissioner has granted permission to build a new field, which promises to be most excellent, just in rear of the Officers' Club in Chickamauga Park. Here the drainage is excellent and there is ample space to take care of the crowds.

At present our pony string is depleted somewhat, but to overcome this difficulty each officer, all being active polo players, is assigned a promising mount to train, and in this way we hope soon to be able suitably to mount all four of our teams.

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On Washington's Birthday, the American Legion Team, consisting of Mr. Stanley Snyder, Mr. Frank Herron, Captain A. H. Truxes, Capt. W. V. Ochs, First Lieutenant F. O. Dewey, and Colonel D. D. Tompkins, went down to defeat, 10 to 4, at the hands of the Sixth Cavalry Team, consisting of Major C. W. Foster, Captain Renn Lawrence, First Lieutenant A. E. Forsyth, Captain W. C. Burt, and Colonel Kimball.

We have had very urgent invitations recently, in which our teams were promised all expenses except railroad fare to visit Pinehurst and Camden for the spring tournaments, but owing to the close proximity of the time for our departure for Camp McClellan for the summer training activities it has been impossible to accept.

A scheme is well under way now to have a tournament at home before the departure for Camp McClellan, in which the city of Chattanooga will enter a team and the regiment two teams.

The training period at Camp McClellan is being looked forward to with much anticipation; especially is this so because of the exceptional promise of good polo there. We are sending the same team back this season that won two Corps Area championships last season, and are expecting it to come home with even more trophies than are now piled up to its credit.

TWELFTH CAVALRY

The 12th Cavalry is taking great interest in polo this year. Squads of Twelfth officers at Fort Brown and of seven officers at Fort Ringgold have been conducting daily practices for the past three months.

The first match game between the two squadrons was played on February 22, at Fort Ringgold on a heavy field, with a score of 5 to 4 in favor of the 2d Squadron.

The schedule of the full tournament called for games between the 2d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, and the 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, and also between the 1st Squadron, 12th Cavalry, and the 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, but heavy rains prevented the other two games.

A regimental team composed of Captains Houghton and Wall and Lieutenants Barriger and Maddox, with Captain Dukes and Lieutenant Thomas as substitutes, will go to Fort McIntosh March 16 to compete in the polo tournament at that station.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY

The regiment recently won the Indoor Polo Tournament, held in connection with the Western National Stock Show, by defeating the Denver Reds 2 to 0 and the Denver Whites 5 to 0.

Nineteen officers of the regiment are devoting one hour a day to the training of new prospects for the coming season. So far, all work has been done in the riding hall, due to weather and ground conditions, but it is expected that the middle of March will bring suitable conditions for outside work.

The coming year will see the regiment represented by approximately the same team as last year, with the exception of No. 1. Captain Bruce M. McDill played No. 1 last year, but was discharged upon his own request December 15, 1922.



Cavalry School Notes

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL—Fort Riley, Kansas

Brigadier General Malin Craig, Commandant

The National Guard and Reserve Officers' Class, consisting of twenty-four officers from almost as many States, completed their three months' course and received diplomas on December 15. If this class carried away with them as favorable an impression of Riley as Riley retains of them, they will be valuable agents in "selling" the cavalry to the people. At the completion of their course an exhibition ride was given indoors, which included suppling exercises and jumping, and which reflected great credit upon themselves and their instructors. A scheduled pistol and saber exhibition outdoors was called off, due to bad weather.

The Field Officers' Class, now known as the Advanced Class, arrived on January 10, and consists of thirty-six officers of the grade of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major. They are quartered in Ward Hall, formerly known as Building 300, and have become an integral part of the school and post activities.

The instructors of the Department of Horsemanship gave an exhibition ride in honor of the Advanced Class shortly after their arrival. The horses used in the ride were equipped with white bridles, reins, halter shanks, and saddle pads and their legs were bandaged, one diagonal in red, the other in white, in order that spectators might more easily follow the legs in movements, such as two-track work and gallop departs. Later, the instructors gave an exhibition ride in McClellan saddles, which included school-work and jumping. The seat taught on flat saddles was adhered to and gave every appearance of being equally as applicable to McClellan saddles as to flat saddles.

The Troop Officers' Class has given several exhibition rides during the winter, each half of the class giving first a ride on the jumpers, consisting of suppling exercises and jumping, with and without stirrups, and later a ride on schooled horses. The different platoons and each half of the class are now engaged in platoon and half-class competitions on remounts, preparatory to giving exhibitions of the work accomplished on these horses during the year.

The Second Year Class gave a demonstration of jumping, using six of the twelve most difficult jumpers in the school, selected as such by members of the Troop Officers' Class. The ease with which these officers handled the horses and their perfect seats and hands were a revelation to members of the Troop Officers' Class, many of whom retain impressions of none too pleasant rides on *Olint*, *Lorah*, *O'Keane*, *Funston*, *Ysleta*, and *Chamberlin*.

Indoor polo has been played in the hall on Sunday afternoons preparatory to later work outdoors. The mild winter has furnished enjoyable hunting weather. A recent innovation are the hunt breakfasts, held at the conclusion of each Sunday morning hunt, at the polo bungalow. The pack has been augmented by the addition of fourteen hounds presented to the Fort Riley Hunt by the Coblenz Hunt Club.

The Officers' Bowling League has completed its season, with five teams tied for first place, namely, Headquarters, 2d Cavalry, Junior Instructors, and Troop Officers, No. 1 and No. 2 Teams. The tie is now being played off.

On February 3 there was a Black and White Ball for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. All guests were requested to attend in black and white costumes and six very enjoyable cabaret acts were presented by local talent. These included "Dance of the Wooden Soldiers," "Pony Ballet," "Black Face Singing and Dancing Act," "Ball Room Dance," and "Hawaiian Singing and Dancing." Over \$600 was cleared for the Army Relief.



POLO

Sculpture in Bronze by Herbert Haseltine



**THE DEWEY TROPHY COMPE-
TITION AT THE CAVALRY
SCHOOL 1922**

MOPPING UP.—In a demonstra-
tion for Major-General Hines, a pla-
toon of student officers with the saber
attacking a demoralized enemy.



**DISCUSSING THE DEWEY
TROPHY COMPETITION.**—Major-
General John L. Hines (right), Briga-
dier-General Malin Craig, Comman-
dant of the Cavalry School, (center),
and Major Sloan Doak.

**HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO
SEE THIS COMING AT YOU?—**
The saber moving at sixteen miles an
hour is far more deadly than the
bayonet.

CAVALRY CHARGE.—A picked
platoon of student officers giving a
demonstration for Major-General
John L. Hines, using ball ammuni-
tion. The targets under which the
platoon charges can be seen at the
left of the picture.



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Regimental Notes

As this number of the JOURNAL goes to press a few of our regiments have not been heard from. It is believed that this department is of special interest to our regular officer personnel and of no little value in enabling all our regiments to keep advised of the activities of regiments in other stations. Its maximum value is only attained when all our regiments report on the specially interesting developments of the past few months. Any gaps in the roll such as exist in this number are consequently very regrettable.

SECOND CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas Colonel Charles A. Romeyn, Commanding

During December the regiment, less Troop E, at Camp Funston, completed mounted and dismounted pistol firing with very satisfactory results. Due to the unusually mild weather during the past quarter, the troops were able to work out of doors a great deal of the time and were able to have mounted drills and outside horse exercise frequently. The weather permitted equitation periods scheduled for the riding hall to be held in the sand rings, allowing both men and horses the benefit of open-air exercise.

An event of particular note during December was the participation of the entire regiment in a hunt for the lost child of a farmer living about fifteen miles east of Fort Riley. The regiment, mounted, left the post at 1:00 p. m., December 11, and returned at 11:00 p. m., having covered about fifty miles. On December 13 the search was renewed. The regiment left the post at 8:30 a. m. and returned at 3:00 p. m., covering a distance of about thirty miles. During the entire time the troops were on this duty the weather was very cold and they were exposed continually for as long as ten hours at a stretch. The participation of the regiment was of great assistance to the neighboring civilians and was very much appreciated.

January 17 a platoon of Troop A gave an exhibition ride in the East Riding Hall. It was witnessed by a number of post people, including a number of instructors of the department of horsemanship. February 14 a platoon of Troop C gave an exhibition ride in the West Riding Hall. The men rode with blankets and surcingles and snaffle bits.

February 7 the communication platoon of Headquarters Troop gave a demonstration in the West Riding Hall of radio signaling, which included removing the apparatus from pack-horse, setting it up, and sending a message in three minutes and twenty seconds. January 17 Headquarters Troop made a practice march of 24 miles, during which the platoon established communication by radio with airplanes and with regimental headquarters. Practice marches of 20 to 25 miles were made by Troops C and G.

The routine work for the quarter ending February 28 included mounted drill, horse exercise and equitation in the forenoon and dismounted drill and non-commissioned officers' school in the afternoon. A regular schedule is maintained for the use of the sand rings and great interest is being taken in equitation and jumping by both officers and men. A feature of horse exercise is the leading of the troop over varied ground, down slides, through canyons, and over rim rock.

March 1 Troop E, which had been on duty at Camp Funston since September 1, 1922, was relieved by Troop F, and joined the regiment at Fort Riley.

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THIRD CAVALRY

Headquarters and Second Squadron, Fort Myer, Virginia

On March 1 Colonel William C. Rivers relinquished the command of the 3d Cavalry and the Post of Fort Myer, which he had held since March, 1920. The squadron and post have been commanded since March 1 by Major J. M. Walnwright.

Colonel Rivers' departure is greatly regretted by the officers and men of the regiment and their best wishes follow him to his new station at Governors Island, N. Y., where he becomes Inspector General for the 2d Corps Area.

On February 22 the 2d Squadron paraded at Alexandria, Va., in honor of Washington's Birthday. This celebration, by what may quite properly be called General Washington's "home town," is held annually, and this year was participated in by the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps and a large number of civic and fraternal organizations.

February 23 a special exhibition drill was given in the post riding hall for the members of Congress and their families and friends. The retiring Assistant Secretary of War, Honorable J. Mayhew Walnwright, received the salutes of the organizations participating and paid them a high compliment.

On March 10 the Assistant Secretary of War, Honorable Dwight F. Davis, visited the post officially and met the officers of the regiment. March 22 a post hop was given as a farewell party in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Rivers.

Prior to Colonel Rivers' departure a garrison review was tendered him, and the officers of the 3d Cavalry presented him with a silver water pitcher engraved with the coat of arms of the regiment.

March 23 the last of the public exhibition drills took place and was attended by the Assistant Secretary of War and Major General Henry T. Allen.

First Squadron—Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont

Major H. E. Mann, Commanding

December 15, 1922, an exhibition was given in the riding hall for the residents of Burlington and the garrison. The 1st Battalion, 7th Field Artillery, participated with the squadron. Troop A exhibited mounted pyramids and fancy riding. Troop B furnished a mounted drill and exhibition ride. C Troop's part of the program was an attractive musical drill. The use of the squadron radio pack outfit was ably demonstrated by the Squadron Headquarters Detachment.

There have been daily classes in equitation for the ladies of the Post, officers, and non-commissioned officers.

The schools have made very satisfactory progress, especially in demolition and radio work.

The weather has been severe, but has not prevented outdoor activities and sports.

The Post Basket-ball League furnished many exciting nights for the garrison. Troop A, 3d Cavalry, defeated the Service Battery, 7th Field Artillery, in the play-off for the post championship after a thrilling game.

The squadron is devoting all energies to proper preparation for the instruction work next summer.

FOURTH CAVALRY (Less First Squadron)—Fort McIntosh, Texas

Colonel Howard R. Hickok, Commanding

Fourth Cavalry officers were the guests of the officers of the Mexican forces stationed at Nuevo Laredo during a fiesta which was held January 14-17, inclusive, to celebrate the opening of a new military maneuver and athletic field. Exhibition drills, athletic

REGIMENTAL NOTES

contests, horse-racing and jumping were the features of the first three days. The drills were well executed and the athletic events were keenly contested. On the fourth day a banquet was given by General Amaro to his officers and we were invited to attend. After the banquet a polo team, captained by General Amaro, played the 4th Cavalry team. We got away to a good start and won 7 to 2.

A bal masque was held on the eve of St. Valentine's Day.

An air maneuver, with firing machine-guns and dropping aerial bombs, was held here February 9, under the direction of the Assistant Chief of Air Service, 26 planes from Kelly Field participating. After the maneuver General Mitchell and all officers with him were the garrison's guests at luncheon.

The 12th Cavalry invited us to participate in a Horse Show and Polo Tournament at Fort Ringgold, Texas, on February 20, 21, and 22, 7 officers and 17 enlisted men attending. Rain interfering and an indefinite stay being impracticable, our team had to return home without playing a single game.

March 3 was Organization Day and a memorial ceremony was held on Sunday evening to celebrate our 68th birthday. An interesting program was rendered. The regimental commander spoke on the History of the Regiment, the famous officers who had served with it, our coat of arms and its significance.

A horse show will be held here March 17 and a polo tournament on the 16th and 18th. The 5th and 12th Cavalry were both invited to attend, but only the 12th has accepted, the proximity of target season, etc., preventing the 5th Cavalry from accepting.

A "Musical Movie" will be held here on March 16 for the benefit of the Army Relief.

First Squadron—Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Major R. M. Cheney, Commanding

On Christmas morning the officers and ladies of the First Squadron held a paper chase. All officers and ladies at Fort Sam Houston and in this vicinity were invited; also all civilian friends from San Antonio.

The hunt assembled at the Mounted Service Club at 10:00 a. m. A fine run was had through the eastern part of the reservation and down the Salado Creek. The riders then returned to the club for a hunt breakfast, where a silver loving cup was presented by Brigadier-General William R. Smith, post commander, to the winner, Mrs. George C. Charlton, wife of Major George C. Charlton, post executive officer.

January 29 and 30 the squadron held the annual saber test. The squadron has played polo during the past two months with the 15th Field Artillery and 12th Field Artillery teams. During December, January, and February the squadron has played in the Fort Sam Houston Basket-ball League.

January 6 the squadron participated, at Pershing Field, in a review of all Fort Sam Houston troops by Brigadier-General Dennis E. Nolan, Commanding General of the Second Division and Fort Sam Houston.

On January 20 the squadron formed part of the escort for the new Corps Area Commander, Major-General E. M. Lewis, and on the same date participated in a review of the 4th Infantry Brigade by Brigadier-General Benjamin Poore.

FIFTH CAVALRY—Fort Clark, Texas

Colonel William D. Forsyth, Commanding

On February 3d the regiment became a part of the First Cavalry Division, having replaced the 10th Cavalry as a component of the First Cavalry Brigade. On the same date the Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, First Cavalry Brigade, and the First

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Machine Gun Squadron arrived at Fort Clark for station. Their arrival has stimulated activities at the Post and insures local competition in baseball, football, polo, and boxing as well as things purely military.

Troop E was the high point winner in the January mounted field meet, thereby obtaining permanent possession of the Regimental Commander's Cup, having won it at three different meets during the past year.

Lieutenant George, the Athletic Officer, has called for candidates for the regimental baseball team, and judging by the number responding and the interest displayed by the candidates we should experience little difficulty in developing a winning team this year.

On March 3d the regiment celebrated its 68th birthday in a manner befitting the occasion. At 9:00 A. M. the regiment was assembled and engaged in appropriate exercises, including an address by Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Sayles, 5th Cavalry, on the achievements of the regiment. The remainder of the morning was devoted to a mounted field meet. In the afternoon a polo game was played between two officers' teams. In the evening the officers held the regimental dinner dance and the enlisted men a hop.

SIXTH CAVALRY—Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Colonel R. J. Fleming, Commanding

With the return of the last troops from the target range in December, 1922, the winter program of training assumed full sway, each officer and soldier being on duty each day until 4:00 P. M. The old regiment has changed; the whole post has changed. One rarely passes a man these days without a marksmanship badge on, or a troop which is not "qualified" in musketry, cavalry drill, mounted and dismounted, scouting and patrolling, use of saber, ceremonies; in short, in everything a real cavalry regiment should be able to do. And in addition almost every troop has a polo squad, one of which finds time to cross mallets with another about once a week.

Not only did the regiment win two first places in the corps area boxing tournament, but also it has been able to furnish bowling teams which have whitewashed everything in this vicinity. The officers' bowling team succeeded in downing the enlisted mens' team by 42 pins and was in turn trimmed by a picked team from Troop F by 42 pins.

On February 8th, the officers of the post were the host to the reserve officers of Chattanooga and near-by towns at an informal smoker. During the course of the evening speeches were made by Colonel R. J. Fleming, Colonel D. D. Tompkins, Colonel Ochs, Mayor A. W. Chambliss, of Chattanooga, Major Dy Vergy, of Monteagle, and other men prominent in the military and civil life of the community. Refreshments and smokes were served.

The regular by-weekly hops have been resumed and are largely attended by both the officers and their ladies and people of Chattanooga.

On Wednesday night of each week the gymnasium is turned over to the officers and ladies for their use. It is always a much enjoyed evening, during which basketball, indoor baseball, bowling and gymnasium classes are thoroughly and energetically participated in. Here again, some of the younger set of Chattanooga spend their evening and enjoy the spirit of the "Rampant Unicorn," after which tea is served by one of the post ladies.

On Washington's Birthday, Judge Kenesaw M. Landis was the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Fleming. The Judge threw in the first ball of the game between American Legion and Sixth Cavalry Polo Teams.

Opportunity is taken here to say that in justice to Captain W. C. Steiger, he was not in command of the Service Troop while that organization was on the rifle range in November as stated in our notes in the January issue.

On February 24th, the regiment was paraded for the regimental commander, who took occasion to congratulate the winners of trophies for excellence in marksmanship and to award prizes to organizations and individuals.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

SEVENTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel Walter C. Short, Commanding

The First Squadron, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Frank T. McNarney, left Marfa, Texas, January 21, returning to Fort Bliss, Texas, by marching, arriving January 30. All animals arrived in excellent condition, and although this march was made during rainy winter weather, there were no sore backs during the entire march. All animals were fed and watered and the men given hot meals three times daily. One truck was assigned to each troop to haul the kitchen equipment, ten days' rations, picket line, and water trough. These trucks were sent ahead and the camp established long before the arrival of the troops, picket lines being up and a hot meal ready for the men. This added greatly to the comfort of the command and contributed largely to its health and contentment. There was no sickness and the march was enjoyed by all. Total distance marched was 200 miles. This squadron had been stationed at Marfa, Texas, since September, 1921, and in addition to performing the usual duties sent patrols to various places each month, marching a total distance of about 450 miles monthly. Upon departure of the squadron from Marfa it was presented with a handsome silver cup by the Chamber of Commerce and citizens of Marfa as a token of friendship and co-operation.

The entire regiment is now stationed in the post proper of Fort Bliss and many old members of pre-war times are rejoining.

Captains H. R. Gay and R. E. Craig were selected as members of a polo team of five officers to participate in a polo tournament in California. They left last week, with three enlisted men and some of the best polo ponies of the regimental string, and will be absent for a period of some two months.

The Remount Association of America has presented a \$700 Thompson Bronze Trophy to the regiment, the only one in the service given to a regiment, to be contested for within the regiment. This trophy is to be awarded in November to the organization receiving the highest score during the period from March to November, 1923, the points to be considered being enumerated in Bulletin 17, War Department, 1920. This contest is resulting in a friendly rivalry between organizations and gives promise of keen competition before the close of the period.

The Regimental Basket-ball Team won the Fort Bliss Basket-ball Tournament, defeating the fast team of the Air Service in the final game by a score of 20 to 15. When the final whistle sounded the score was tied—15 to 15. An additional period of five minutes was necessary to break the tie, with the result as stated above. The finals consisted of series of three games between the two teams having the highest score after each team had played every other team one game. The Air Service won the first game of the series, 15 to 7. The 7th Cavalry won the second game, 19 to 16. The third and final game was a nip-and-tuck affair and one of the fastest games ever played at this station, being a fine exhibition of fast playing and good teamwork. During the tournament the 7th Cavalry won 9 out of 10 games played, the only one lost being the first game of the final series.

EIGHTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel James H. Reeves, Commanding

The past quarter opened with the annual 8th Cavalry New Year's parade. This formation was planned and looked forward to by the enlisted men for weeks in advance. It took the nature of a Mardi Gras festival. Singular, comic, and gruesome costumes and unique equipment were used in the "take-offs" on organizations and individuals of

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the post. The column was headed by the regimental band; next followed characters representing the Old Year and the child of the New Year, 1923. Each troop then presented its stunt. Every unit of the parade was a surprise. In its movement about the post thousands witnessed the spectacle, there being parked about the camp hundreds of cars from El Paso filled with persons who saw this much-talked-of specialty of the 8th Horse for the first time.

The regular course of training for a regiment of cavalry has been followed through the quarter, with all available men attending the drills and formations. The addition of about 200 recruits heightened the morale of the organization. These newcomers were trained in special units and then added to the troops, where they were quickly assimilated into the spirit of the regiment.

Moving into the present camp area just before Christmas, the regiment has had much additional work to do in construction and replacement of camp equipment. Barracks, stables, and corrals have been renovated, improved, and painted. While the fatigue has been exceptionally heavy because of these duties, the morale of the organization has continued excellent.

Among the improvements to the camp is an excellent outdoor riding hall, equipped with jumps, tan-bark course, and a gallery for observers. Near the riding hall is a more extended riding and jumping course, with all the regulation jumps and several additional ones and the saber course. With this additional equipment the courses and materials for equitation and the training of mounts are compactly located.

The most interesting athletic activities for the winter have been of the massed variety and boxing. The "Boots and Spurs Club," our own regimental organization, is well known throughout the camp and in El Paso as the center for the promotion of soldier fights. Its boxing exhibitions are always an attraction. For a nominal admission, the soldier or the civilian may see good bouts, with no stalling, at the Boots and Spurs Club.

Among the special activities of the regiment which might be mentioned are the weekly meetings of the Board of Governors, which plans the recreational life for the enlisted personnel; the weekly sessions of the Women's Club for wives of soldiers, which contributes to the social life and cultural development of the women of the command, and the semi-monthly enlisted men's dances at the Post Hostess House. All these activities are enthusiastically and helpfully supported by the command at large.

For the officers and their families there is a monthly regimental dinner at the Post Officers' Club. This has come to be one of the largest social affairs of the post. After-dinner speeches on subjects interesting to the officer personnel and dancing make up the program.

General religious services and programs are conducted by the regimental chaplain on Sunday evenings. These are interesting and varied. The attendance to these formations has been on the increase for some months. Sunday School for children is held Sunday mornings, and Wednesday afternoons a songfest formation is assembled. At the latter, in addition to the singing of popular and standard soldier songs, there is a short speech by some noted visitor. These items are mentioned as a part of the community life of the regiment.

NINTH CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas

Major J. F. Richmond, Commanding

The regiment arrived at Fort Riley, Kansas, from the Philippine Islands on November 16, 1922, with one officer, 1 master sergeant, 6 first sergeants, 4 staff sergeants, 27 sergeants, 25 corporals, and 145 privates and privates first class, and immediately

REGIMENTAL NOTES

absorbed the Cavalry School Detachment, consisting of 2 officers, 3 first sergeants, 18 sergeants, 23 corporals, and 267 privates and privates first class. The property and funds of the two commands were consolidated and the reorganization of the regiment in accordance with the tables of organization for the 9th Cavalry was at once completed, with Headquarters and Service Troop combined as one troop, 1st and 2d Squadron detachments, and two squadrons of three troops each.

A regimental consolidated mess was instituted at once, utilizing the mess equipment of the old Cavalry School Detachment, adding every modern device for conservation of labor and improvement of the mess, and installing in the basement an up-to-date modern bakery for pastry, rolls, and bread.

The problem of housing the families of the married men was solved with the help of Company A, 9th Engineers, and the Quartermaster, and new quarters were built for them out of salvage lumber from Camp Funston. Rileyville, as the soldiers call it, formerly known as "The Colony," now has a thriving population of fifty families.

The regiment then attacked the problem of providing a suitable Service Club. Higher authority granted the use of the old receiving ward of the temporary war hospital, which had not been sold, and, under the enthusiastic direction of Chaplain James L. McBride, in five weeks a beautiful Club House, with an auditorium seating five hundred, with a stage, moving-picture booth and machines, a polished dance floor, a well-equipped gymnasium, with boxing ring, lockers, and shower bath, a reading-room, a pool-room, a refreshment bar, check-room, chaplain's office, ladies' dressing-room, and four guest-rooms, had been completed.

Movies, dances, "stunts," band concerts, and boxing tournaments are the weekly programs, with something doing every night.

On January 25 a big 'possum hunt was held, with teams from each troop competing. Six 'possums were caught, A and B Troops being the winners. A pair of thoroughbred coon dogs is on the way from Tennessee to join the next hunt.

The regiment entertained the officers and enlisted personnel of Company A, 9th Engineers, at dinner February 22, 1923. Music was furnished by the 9th Cavalry Band. A regimental field meet was the feature of the afternoon. Headquarters and Service Troop, 9th Cavalry, won the meet.

The 9th Cavalry farm is now in successful operation, with four cows, 65 hogs, and 14 acres of tilled soil plowed and ready for planting. A new modern hog-house and a "coon-dog" kennel are now in process of construction.

Plans are now being made and equipment drawn for the preparatory exercises and gallery practice preceding the regular season range practice for 1923. Considerable interest is shown in this program, as the regiment did not fire in 1922, and a large number of men from the old Cavalry School Detachment have not fired for many years.

Lieutenant Kirk Broadbush, 26th Cavalry, writes from the Philippines:

It is with deep regret that we have learned of the death at Fort Riley, Kansas, on November 17, 1922, of First Sergeant William Hipsher, Service Troop, 9th Cavalry. With the death of Sergeant Hipsher there passes one of those men of the army that will be remembered by every one who knew him, a man who was a jewel in a thousand. I had the pleasure of having Sergeant Hipsher under my command for more than a year of the last years of his service, and I unhesitatingly say that I have never met a truer soldier in every word than Sergeant Hipsher. In his troop he was his troop commander's right hand—a man who could be relied upon at any and all times. No matter what the task was or what time the call for duty came, Sergeant Hipsher was ready to answer the call. He was firm in his orders, considerate of every man in the troop, and a father to all. He was the only man, with one exception (Corporal Peters, Troop E, 9th Cavalry),

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who was left of those of the 9th Cavalry who stormed the heights of San Juan Hill. He was a gentleman and was loved and respected by both officers and men. He was a leader of his race and one who was always striving for its betterment. He leaves a link that can never be filled. He was to be retired on the day that he died.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY—Presidio of Monterey, California

Colonel John M. Jenkins, Commanding

Gloom prevailed because of our prolonged and distasteful experience with glanders, during which several private and a good many Government mounts were destroyed. However, about February 1 the situation cleared and the quarantine was lifted, much to every one's relief.

Troop G, which in the meantime had returned from San Francisco, was not permitted to enter the post, but was compelled to camp at Del Monte for about a month. This troop then hurriedly re-equipped for the field and left February 6 for a six-months' tour at Camp Hearn, Imperial Beach. The trip of 514 miles was made comfortably in 22 days. Troop F, which has been at Camp Hearn for two years, was relieved by G and is at present *en route* to this station by marching.

The regiment has received many recruits since December 1 and is now lacking only about 60 men of its full quota. They have all been undergoing intensive recruit instruction under the guidance of Lieutenants Noel and Sand.

Tryouts for the cavalry pistol and rifle teams have been in progress for several weeks. The pistol tryouts are about completed and an elimination rifle course is being fired at present. There were 10 men on the pistol squad and 14 are firing the rifle. Weather conditions for both have been very favorable.

While our polo team was south in February several of the younger polo hopefuls got busy and constructed a practice polo field on the post. The need for such a thing has been felt for a long time, as it is often impracticable to use the Del Monte fields. While the field is small and not absolutely level, it serves its purpose admirably.

In February the polo team, consisting of Major Chandler, Captain J. T. Pierce, Captain Wilkinson, Captain Rogers, and Lieutenant Lipman, journeyed to the south for the tourneys at Pasadena and Riverside. They left here without having had any stick-and-ball practice this year and the horses were scarcely in condition to play. Considering these facts, the showing made against these teams was very creditable.

Two games were played at Midwick with following results:

11th Cavalry, 10; Midwick, 10.

11th Cavalry, 13; Midwick, 14 1 extra period.

Three games at Riverside with following results:

{ 11th Cavalry, 5; Riverside Seniors, 7 4 periods, no handicap.

{ 11th Cavalry, 5; Riverside Juniors, 2 4 periods, no handicap.

11th Cavalry, 8; Riverside Juniors, 4.

11th Cavalry, 9; Denver, 5.

There was much horse trading—selling, buying, and loaning—between our players and civilians on this trip with the result that the horseflesh of our string was materially benefited and increased, both in quality and quantity.

Our new practice field is nearly in constant use. Slow games are played on it three times a week, and at present the first team lines up against some fast team at Del Monte about once a week.

All are looking forward expectantly to the big Del Monte Tournament, which takes place March 23 to April 15. Teams from all over the Pacific coast will be represented, as well as Fort Bliss and the team from Honolulu. Competition between the three army teams will be especially keen.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

TWELFTH CAVALRY—Fort Brown, Fort Ringgold, and Sam Fordyce, Texas

Colonel Sedgwick Rice, Commanding

A successful and interesting horse show was conducted at Fort Ringgold February 22, the 2d Squadron, Headquarters, and Service Troops of the 4th Cavalry, stationed at Fort McIntosh, participating with all units of the 12th Cavalry. The original program contemplated three polo games, but rains restricted the events to the horse show proper and one polo game, this being between the 1st and 2d Squadrons of the 12th Cavalry, resulting in a score of 5 to 4 in favor of the 2d Squadron.

Winners of all events were given silver cups, while the first four places were awarded ribbons. The results were:

Class 1—Enlisted Men's Mounts: First, Private Cornde, Troop C, 12th; second, Sergeant Wright, Troop A, 12th; third, Corporal McKowen, Headquarters Troop, 4th; fourth, Sergeant Cole, Troop E, 12th.

Class 2—Officers' Chargers: First, Captain John J. Bohn, 12th; second, Captain Charles S. Miller, 12th; third, First Lieutenant Garnett H. Wilson, 12th; fourth, Captain Lester A. Sprinkle, 12th.

Class 3—Enlisted Men's Jumping: First, Private Cornde, Troop C, 12th; second, Sergeant Brock, Troop C, 12th; third, Corporal McGuire, Troop G, 12th; fourth, Sergeant Yezerski, Troop A, 12th.

Class 4—Officers' Jumping: First, Chaplain Ralph W. Rogers, Fort Ringgold; second, Captain Oran A. Palmer, 12th; third, First Lieutenant W. L. Barriger, 12th; fourth, Captain W. E. Barot, 4th.

Class 5—Enlisted Men's Jumping in Pairs: First, Sergeant Ystenic and Private Ducker, Troop E, 12th; second, Sergeants Wright and Yezerski, Troop A, 12th; third, Sergeant Brock and Private Cornde, Troop C, 12th; fourth, Staff Sergeant Gustaves, 2d Squadron detachment, and Corporal Newton, Troop F, 12th.

Class 6—Officers' Jumping in Pairs: First, Captain C. G. Wall and First Lieutenant W. L. Barriger, 12th; second, Captain W. E. Barott and Second Lieutenant Clovis E. Byers, 4th; third, Captain John J. Bohn and First Lieutenant G. H. Wilson, 12th; fourth, Chaplain R. W. Rogers, Fort Ringgold, and Second Lieutenant A. J. Hart, 12th.

Class 7—High Jump: First, Private Lovern, 2d Squadron Detachment, 12th; second, Sergeant Merritt, Troop F, 12th; third, Sergeant Yezerski, Troop A, 12th; fourth, Corporal McGuire, Troop G, 12th.

Class 8—Ladies' Mounts: First, Mrs. Raymond C. Blatt, Fort Ringgold; second, Mrs. John P. Scott, Fort Brown; third, Mrs. John J. Bohn, Fort Brown; fourth, Mrs. W. E. Barott, Fort McIntosh.

The officials of the show were: Colonel Sedgwick Rice, 12th Cavalry, honorary president; Lieutenant-Colonel O. W. Rethorst, 12th Cavalry, president; Captains R. C. Blatt, C. G. Wall, First Lieutenant B. A. Thomas, 12th Cavalry, and Chaplain R. W. Rogers. Judges: Captains W. E. Barott and R. E. Willoughby, 4th Cavalry; Captains Lester A. Sprinkle, S. A. Townsend, E. F. Dukes, 12th Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Joseph F. Crosby, Veterinary Corps.

Major-General Edward M. Lewis, the Corps Area Commander, conducted informal inspections of the Fort Ringgold and Fort Brown commands January 22 to 26, being accompanied by his aide, Captain C. S. Kilburn, on the first visit as Corps Area Commander.

The regiment is at present engaged in saber practice with prospects of a splendid showing when the final tests are run.

A ladies' equitation class, commenced at Fort Brown the first of the year, has proved very popular. Fourteen ladies have joined the class, and the interest has not waned since the start.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming

Colonel Roy B. Harper, Commanding

December 27, 1922, an exhibition horse show was held in the post riding hall to demonstrate the progress that had been made by the Officers' equitation class and to exhibit to the garrison the horses that had been selected to represent the regiment at the Western National Stock Show at Denver, Colo., January 15 to 20. The following classes were shown:

Officers' class on the jumpers, horses selected to go to Denver shown over a four-foot course, officers' chargers, officers' class on schooled horses, selected horses over the four-foot triple bars. This was the first of the shows to be given at the post this winter, and a large turnout from the garrison, with friends from Cheyenne, were present.

The regiment repeated its success of last year at the Western National Stock Show, winning twenty-two ribbons in the various classes.

A team consisting of Captains Frank L. Whittaker and Herbert E. Watkins, and Lieutenants Theodore E. Voigt and Esher C. Burkhart, all of the 13th Cavalry, took seven jumpers, five polo ponies, and three chargers to Denver to accomplish this successful trip. *Diamond*, a government horse, ridden by Captain Herbert E. Watkins, came into fame by winning the free-for-all high jump, with the remarkable jump of six feet six inches, against a field of fifteen high-class civilian hunters that had been shown successfully at New York, Chicago, and Kansas City earlier this winter. *Diamond's* jump is all the more remarkable when his size is considered; he is fifteen hands two inches and weighs nine hundred pounds. Captain Watkins, with his equipment, weighed one hundred and eighty pounds. *Diamond* also won the five-foot performance class and placed in two other classes.

Mister Royal, a government horse, ridden by Captain Frank L. Whittaker, was the most consistent jumper of the show. This horse was entered in ten events and captured nine ribbons, among them being first place in the triple bar, third place in the free-for-all at six feet, third in the five-foot class, and second in the heavy-weight hunter class.

Boise, a government horse, ridden by Lieutenant Theodore E. Voigt, took the blue ribbon in the Officers' Charger Class, with *Norfolk Star*, owned and ridden by Captain Herbert E. Watkins, third. *Norfolk Star* is the thoroughbred that Captain Watkins rode in winning the Endurance Race for the Broadmoor Cup, held at Colorado Springs, Colo., last summer. The competition in this year's show was especially keen, there being twenty-eight hunters and jumpers entered in the various events, many of them high-class civilian horses from the stables of Mrs. Loula Long Combs, Mr. Fred Veysey, Mr. Holger Rasmussen, and others.

January 30, 1923, an exhibition ride was held in the post riding hall complimentary to the Governor of the State of Wyoming and the members of the State Legislature.

The following events were held: Riding exhibition by the members of the non-commissioned-officers' equitation class. Parade of horses that represented the regiment at the Western National Horse Show. Each horse wore his ribbons and a short talk was given, telling what each horse accomplished at the show. In order to show the remarkable performance of *Diamond* in winning the high jump at six feet six inches, standards were placed in the hall at six feet six inches and at six feet, and *Diamond* and *Mister Royal* were led under the bars. Those present could hardly believe that the respective horses had cleared the bars at these heights, some distance above their heads. This was followed by an exhibition by the bare-back squad of the non-commissioned officers' equitation class and an indoor polo game.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

A ladies' equitation class has been recently organized and should be a great success, judging from the amount of enthusiasm now in evidence.

The Post Bowling Tournament was brought to a successful close January 30, with the team from the First Squadron the popular winner. The individual trophy for highest score in a single game during the tournament was won by Sergeant Ferdinand Bucholz, Troop A, with a score of 237. The nearest score to this was 236, rolled by First Sergeant Ira W. Smith, Troop A.

At this date the regiment has won the first two games of basket-ball against the 76th Field Artillery for the post championship. A series of five games has been arranged, the winner to take the best three out of five.

The National Guard

NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH

The committee which was called for the purpose of studying the question of National Guard strength has reported the following conclusions:

That the present approved plan for the organization of the National Guard is sound in principle, and that the development of the National Guard under this plan and the approved policies of the War Department by the Militia Bureau is proceeding in a satisfactory manner, subject to the limitations imposed by funds appropriated by the Congress and by the States.

That, taking into account the financial and economic situation now confronting the States and the United States, the maintenance cost of various strengths, and the amounts heretofore appropriated and that may be appropriated in the near future by the States and by the United States, it is necessary and in the best interests of all concerned that the further development of the National Guard within the United States should be predicated upon a minimum peace strength of 250,000.

That the strength above indicated is the minimum that should be considered or that will permit the National Guard to accomplish its mission in the national defense as contemplated by law and in War Department policies and plans. The strength indicated should be reached as soon as practicable and certainly not later than June 30, 1926.

That sound principles of organization and plans for the employment of the National Guard on mobilization in the event of a national emergency demand that whatever strength is maintained that it be organized and developed into a homogeneous, well-balanced and effective force, to the end that upon mobilization it may be employed as such without reorganization or changes in character of units. The strength above indicated, 250,000 men, will permit of the maintenance of the following organizations within the United States, which should be developed in the order of priority stated:

(a) *At peace strength*, subject to modifications as shown below: 18 infantry divisions, 4 cavalry divisions, 130 companies harbor defense troops, and 12 infantry regiments, special allotments.

(b) *At maintenance strength*, subject to modifications specified in the report: the combat elements of corps, army and G. H. Q. reserve troops now organized or in the process of organization, special allotments to States, and certain units necessary to complete a balanced force.

Included in the 250,000 strength are 4 cavalry division headquarters, 4 cavalry division headquarters troops, 4 cavalry division signal troops, 4 cavalry division ordnance maintenance troops, 4 cavalry division veterinary troops, 4 battalions horsed artillery, 4 battalions combat engineers (horse), 4 ambulance companies (horse-drawn), 4 cavalry division trains, 8 cavalry brigade headquarters, 8 cavalry brigade troops, 16 cavalry regiments, and 8 cavalry machine-gun squadrons.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

The following State allotments of cavalry are noted: Alabama, 579; Colorado, 309; Connecticut, 309; Georgia, 309; Idaho, 509; Illinois, 509; Indiana, 88; Iowa, 1,494; Kansas, 309; Kentucky, 692; Louisiana, 509; Massachusetts, 928; Michigan, 309; Minnesota, 336; New Jersey, 956; New Mexico, 850; New York, 1,886; North Carolina, 405; North Dakota, 528; Ohio, 953; Pennsylvania, 2,521; Rhode Island, 309; South Carolina, 96; South Dakota, 994; Tennessee, 392; Texas, 1,274; Utah, 300; Virginia, 309; Washington, 346; West Virginia, 336; Wisconsin, 2,335; Wyoming, 928. This makes a total of 22,916 cavalry in the National Guard.

The committee concluded further:

That the execution of the above program, including the necessary correspondence and adjustments with the States concerned, is the function of the Militia Bureau. In carrying out the program the Militia Bureau should be guided by the following:

(a) The above strength (250,000) to be apportioned among the States, so far as practicable, in proportion to the number of members of the House of Representatives, provided that provision shall be made for the maintenance of National Guard troops in the District of Columbia as now contemplated by law and provided for in approved policies.

(b) In apportioning the strength indicated above, provision shall be made for the maintenance of all organizations heretofore recognized and for the completion of all organizations in the process of organization on this date and for making effective the program indicated in paragraph 4 above.

(c) The organization of the National Guard, as indicated above, shall be made effective with the minimum number of changes possible in the present approved plan and in the allotments heretofore made.

(d) Under no conditions should any organization now federally recognized, in whole or in part, be changed or converted to another arm or branch of the service, except with the consent of the State concerned, provided that this instruction shall not be construed to prevent the transfer or assignment of any unit of a given arm or branch now assigned to corps, army or G. H. Q. reserve troops to a division which is located in the same corps area.

(e) The organization of all other units called for in the basic plan dated December 30, 1921, and heretofore allotted to the National Guard shall be held in abeyance until the organization stated in paragraph (b) above has been completed.

The above are the essential features of the committee report so far as it will effect the National Guard cavalry. The committee was composed of six officers of the National Guard, who also are commissioned in the Organized Reserve Corps, and five officers of the Regular Army. The report has been approved by the Secretary of War.

In connection with this report it is to be observed that on January 1, 1923, there were 186 cavalry divisional units in the Guard, representing a total strength of 12,135.

DRILL AND SCHOOL SCHEDULE

Attention is invited to a very completely worked out set of drill schedules for cavalry organizations which has been adopted for the Idaho National Guard. It is too long to publish here, and it may not meet absolutely the requirements of the Guard in other sections. But it may be very useful as a guide and for purposes of comparison. Separate schedules of 45 or more drills are published in the Idaho Military Regulations for 1922 for squadron headquarters detachment, headquarters troop, service troop, and the several platoons of the lettered troops.

These are followed by a lay-out of work for the cavalry N. G. O.'s school and officers' school. Included in the latter is a useful compilation of test questions.

Copies of this useful little pamphlet may probably be obtained by application to the Adjutant General of the State of Idaho.

The Organized Reserves

SIXTY-FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION

The organization of the officer personnel within the division has progressed rapidly during the past few weeks. At the present time there are 279 officers assigned and attached to the division, and applications are on file to make a total of over 300. The 301st and 304th Cavalry, the 151st Machine-Gun Squadron, and Division Headquarters and Trains, to which Regular Army executive officers are assigned, have progressed to a point where they are practically complete in personnel. Even the units within the division which have no regular executive officers have been making every effort to complete the total number of officers assigned and have started assignments within the organization itself.

In view of this situation and under instructions from the XII Army Corps, it is believed that this organization has progressed to a point where it is now possible and advisable to begin enlisting non-commissioned officers and specialists for the various units within the division corresponding to the troop. Next to the organization of the officers of the Reserve, the most important duty is to procure suitable non-commissioned officers.

The growth and development of this division has been highly satisfactory. In January, 1922, there were only about fifteen reserve officer members. Riding instruction has progressed in a gratifying manner. Supervised instruction in riding was started during the past year in Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, and New York City. It is believed that at least a third of the officers of the division are consistently engaged in riding at the present time. In this activity the division has had some assistance from outside civilian sources and from National Guard units. At the commencements of the last school year 157 officers signed up for the correspondence course, and the work of the correspondence course has been supplemented by a series of conferences held in New York City and elsewhere. Fling instruction is still another activity which this division has had to its credit during the past year. Officers at both Albany and Rochester have been carrying on this work.

GENERAL SHANKS COMMENTS ON THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL COURSES

(Letter to the Students in the Fourth Corps Area)

I wish to take this occasion to express my gratitude for your interest in national defense, which led you to enroll in the Corps Area Correspondence School, and to invite your attention to certain phases of the correspondence courses which may have escaped your notice.

Of the approximately 5,000 Reserve officers in this corps area, nearly 1,500 have enrolled. A statement from the War Department indicates that this enrollment compares favorably with that of other corps areas. This was to be expected, for the patriotic people of this section have always responded loyally to every effort to assure our national security. Voluntary efforts by civilians to prepare themselves in time of peace for possible military need is particularly to be commended; for such effort is not attended by the universal praise and enthusiasm so prevalent in time of war, when patriotic fervor is at its zenith, but the only reward is a consciousness of duty well performed.

The methods employed by the War Department for the conduct of the courses were adopted as the result of the recommendation of experts, familiar with correspondence

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

school work in civil life, who made a particular study of its adaptation to the conditions and needs of the army. The subject-matter of the courses is taken from the courses of the Special and General Service Schools of the Army and is prepared by their faculties, and it represents the highest development of scholarship in the art and science of war. Such an opportunity has never before been given to citizen soldiers to prepare themselves in peace to defend their country in war. Instructors are ready and anxious to give every assistance within their power.

The total number of hours work (including that spent in study and solving tests) considered necessary is stated to you for each course, subcourse, and lesson assignment sheet. It is not expected that each course in which a student enrolls will be completed within a single school year of nine months. This would require, in the case of Course "A" for the Infantry, for example, 222 hours of work, or about 6 hours per week. It is fully realized that the usual active man engaged in business or the professions is not able to devote so much time to this work. However, the War Department requires the completion of only 39 hours work in a school year, or about 1 hour per week, to entitle the student to continue his enrollment. The completion of this much should not be a burden upon any one. In many cases the pursuit of the courses at this rate is fast enough, if engaged in year after year, and in many respects it is better to take some work every year, and thus keep fresh, than to complete all the courses in a few years and then grow stale.

Except for active service for long periods, no better means could be found for qualifying officers for promotion to various grades than the completion of the appropriate correspondence courses. Members of examining boards are authorized to give credit accordingly.

CAVALRY ACTIVITIES AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

The last week of February was an exceptionally good military week in Buffalo, with Major-General Willard A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Davis, cavalry, as guests of the 301st Cavalry. A joint luncheon was given by the Greater Buffalo Advertising Club and the 301st Cavalry, at the Hotel Lafayette, on February 27. There were over 400 persons at the luncheon, the greater part of whom were leading citizens of Buffalo and vicinity. The great ball-room of the Hotel Lafayette presented a brilliant scene. The decorations were elaborate and in cavalry colors. The banner of the 301st Cavalry, with a yellow field and blue letters and numerals, was hung behind the speaker. The 28th Infantry orchestra, from Fort Niagara, presented a program of splendid music. General Holbrook proved a most interesting speaker, telling of "The Needs of National Defense" in a very able way. His appearance and speech were magnetic in effect and his words will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present. The General's visit to Buffalo, following the completion of the organization of the 301st Cavalry, has surely aided it. The General also spoke before a large audience at the Army and Navy Club of Buffalo on the evening of February 28.

At the Saturn Club, on the evening of February 27, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Davis, cavalry, gave an illustrated lecture of his observations with the British cavalry in Palestine under General Allenby, which was listened to with intense interest. His audience consisted of all the military officers of various branches of the service in and about Buffalo and the members of the Saturn Club. The annual Buffalo Spring Horse Show will be held at the Saddle and Bridle Club, Buffalo, N. Y., May 10, 11, 12, 1923, when \$2,000 in cash prizes will be awarded the winners of the different events. Major Thomas F. Cooke, Cav-ORC., executive, 1st Cavalry Brigade, has been appointed general chairman of the Horse Show Committee, First Lieutenant Walter A. Yates, 301st Cavalry,

THE ORGANIZED RESERVES

treasurer, and Major Welton M. Modisette, cavalry, secretary. Colonel William J. Donovan and First Lieutenant Edgar B. Jewett, 2d, 301st Cavalry, are members of the Executive Committee.

SUMMER TRAINING FOR ORGANIZED RESERVES (COMBAT BRANCHES)

Available funds should permit the following to be trained in each corps area :

Between 900 and 950 officers for 15 days.

Approximately nine officers at the special service schools for three months.

Instructors at C. M. T. camps in subordinate grades for 30 days (about 40 in each corps area).

Approximately 25 enlisted reservists for 15 days.

The training at the Organized Reserve camps will be based on a series of seven tactical exercises involving tactical command and staff functions of the combined arms of the division. Additional training will supplement these exercises in such matters as map-reading and technique of the various arms.

The summer camps for reserve officers will open about the middle of June and will continue for six weeks.

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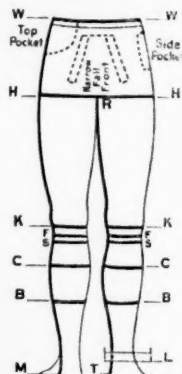
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Next four measures to be taken tight over drawers or bare leg: Around largest part of knee K.... Around smallest place below knee S.... Around largest part of calf C.... Around bottom B (should be about 4 inches below C).... From W (not including waist-band) to hollow just under kneecap F.... From W to S smallest place below knee, about 2 inches below F.... From W to C largest part of calf.... From W to B.... In case Jolddpores are desired give measure W to L length, which is finished with cuff.

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